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DUNLAP'S

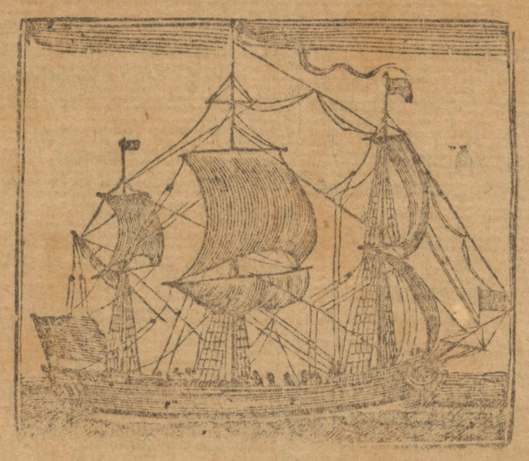
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, October 2, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Midd. do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf is	0	7	1d. loaf is	0	8¾	1d. loaf is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	15¼	2d. ditto,	1	1½	2d. ditto,	1	6¼
4d. ditto,	1	14¼	4d. ditto,	2	2½	4d. ditto,	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	12½	8d. ditto,	4	5	8d. ditto,	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	10¾	12d. ditto,	6	7	12d. ditto,	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

AMERICAN STEEL,

To be had at the STORE of

JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS,

Equal in quality to the beſt Engliſh ſteel, made by J. NANCARROW, Steel-maker, from England.

N. B. They have alſo for ſale, T. Crowley's STEEL, No. 3. †

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Has for SALE, at his ſtore in Front ſtreet, A NUMBER of pieces of green and brown broadcloths; ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants, coatings and duffils, ſilk gauzes and lawns, ſpotted fwanſkins, blankets, rugs, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to employ him by ſubſcription, in bringing the Pennſylvania news-papers, that he is now making out their reſpective accompts: And whereas he has not been troubleſome for a conſiderable time paſt in collecting, and their accompts not being large, he flatters himſelf thoſe Gentlemen will not fail diſcharging their balances, when called on at their reſpective homes, which he intends doing in the courſe of the three following months, viz. November, December and January, if he ſhould not cloſe his accompts ſooner. He remains the Public's very humble ſervant,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,
EASTERN SHORE POST.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A SINGLE PERSON, a native of America: He underſtands book keeping, and would be glad to ſerve any gentleman in town or country as a Clerk. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS carried off, by miſtake as it is imagined, from the ſign of the Ship, on Cheſnut-hill, at the time of the general Review which was held there in the ſummer, three Great Coats and one Surtout Coat, and others left in their room; the firſt was a double drab, a pale colour, the ſecond of the ſame colour, the third a blue duffil, and the ſurtout a blue nap: They belonged to officers of the militia. Any perſon or perſons that has either or all of them, are deſired to bring them to the place they took them from and take their own back, to prevent further trouble.

‡ JACOB ZOLL.

WAS TAKEN UP near the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder LS. a little white on his back and on his forehead; no ſhoes on. Whoever has loſt the ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ HENRY SWEET.

Chriſtiana Bridge, Sept. 23, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 10th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, fourteen hands one inch high, five years old, neither brand nor ear mark, was ſet in the tail the day before he went away, and was nicked in two places which cannot be healed yet; he was trimmed under the bridle, has a ſwitch tail, and a ſmall naval gall almoſt healed up; he is low in the neck, his mane divided and hangs part on each ſide; he is high couraged and apt to run off when mounted; he trots, paces and gallops, but fondeſt of his pace, was marked in the breaſt with a collar but almoſt worn out; had no ſhoes on, and was tender footed when rode on hard ground. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief ſhall have the above Reward, on the thief's being convicted of the fact, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe if brought home, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† HUMPHRY CARSON.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 6th inſtant (September) from the ſubſcriber living in Bond's Foreſt, Harford County, Maryland, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN NIGHT, about forty years old, a Weſt of England man, and ſpeaks in that dialect; he is about five feet eight inches high, ſhort black hair, a down look, loves liquor, and is apt to ſwear; had on when he went away, an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old hat tarred on the upper ſide, and a pair of half worn ſhoes; it is ſuppoſed he took a flail with him, and that he will endeavour to paſs for a threſher; he profeſſes himſelf a coaher, and he may perhaps have recourſe to ſome of the iron works. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province, the above Reward, beſides what the law allows, paid by

§ BERNARD REILY.

Frederick County, Maryland, Sept. 18, 1775

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday laſt, the three following ſervants, viz. JOHN BURCK; had on a red ſtriped lincey jacket, old check ſhirt, oznabrigs trowſers, and old ſhoes with buckles; has long ſandy coloured hair, thin viſage, and ſtoops much in walking. THOMAS FLUDD; had on a blue ſurtout coat, ſhirt and trowſers of home made linen, old ſhoes and buckles. ROBERT FITZGERALD, a hatter by trade; had on when he went away, a ſnuff coloured coat, an aſh coloured jacket, check ſhirt and trowſers, a new felt faſhionable hat, and good ſhoes with buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them to the ſubſcribers at Frederick Town, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS currency for each; and if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS currency for the three, paid by

† DANIEL HOWER.
WILLIAM MILLER.
A. H. SMITH.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, has a large and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell, wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms for caſh, viz.

SUPERFINE, middling and coarſe broadcloths; ſuperfine caſſimers and ſagathies; ſuperfine and middling ſcarlet coatings and frizes; an aſſortment of the fineſt coatings and frizes perhaps ever imported, with rattinets & ſhalloons to match; macaroni velvets & velverets, plain ditto, royal ribs, Dutch cords and corduroys, ſerge denims, cotton denims and worſted ſattinets; gold and ſilver, ſpangled and baſket buttons; white ſilk breeches pieces and other hoſiery of various ſorts; paduaſoys, mantuas, India taffaties, ſtriped and plain Perſians, figured and plain ſattins, figured and plain modes, womens and mens black Genoa velvets, ſuperfine black hair ſhag; chintzes, cottons and callicoes; book, jacconet and other muſlins; cambricks, lawns and kentings; ladies riding feathers; Japan waiters; India, Barcelona and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs; with a great variety of other articles too tedious for an advertiſement.

Now SELLING for CASH ONLY, by

CURTIS CLAY,

At the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Hall's Printing-office,

THE remains of his ſtore of GOODS, all in good order, and conſiſting of the following articles, viz.—Broadcloths, frizes, ſcarlet flannels, Manchester velvets and velverets, black plushes, everlaſtings, camblets, worſted damaſks, callimancoes, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, rattinets, doriateens, yard wide ſtuffs, black ruſſels, worſted breeches patterns, cotton romalls; worſted, cotton and thread hoſe; ſilk, worſted and thread mitts; mens and womens coloured lamb and beaver gloves and mitts; callicoes, cottons, printed linen handkerchiefs, plain and netted ſilk gauzes, catgut, Paris net, muſlins, humhums, book muſlins, cook muſlin handkerchiefs, a great variety of ribbonds, brown, ſtriped and white flowered mantuas; narrow perſians and farſanets, black mode, fine white Marſeilles bed quilts, table cloths, knee garters, fans, ſewing ſilks, tapes, ſhirt buttons, black cravats, death-head and baſket coat and veſt buttons, nonſopretties, threads, chip and Leghorn hats, worſted bindings, ivory combs, Whitechappel needles, knives and forks, penknives, cutteaus, ſciſſars, cork ſcrews, temple ſpectacles, metal buttons, ſnuff boxes, ſhoe and knee buckles, razors, Jewſharps, and a variety of other articles. †

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, has on hand ſundry European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail; among which are,

INDIAN blankets; ſuperfine and common roſe blankets; 8 4, 9 4 and 10-4 green rugs; blue, red and mixed duffils; ſcarlet and cloth coloured coatings; 9 4 green baize; red ditto; ſuperfine ſcarlet roadcloths; browns and drab coloured ſuper ditto; middle and low priced ditto; double milled drabs; fine foreſt cloths; 11-4 cotton counterpanes; mens, womens and childrens thread, cotton and worſted hoſe; mens ſilk, and ſilk and worſted ditto; ſingle and double ſcarlet worſted caps; green and cloth coloured ſilk velvet ditto; womens black, white and cloth coloured ſilk gloves and mitts; mens black and white ſilk gloves; leather gloves and mittens; black ſilk gauze handkerchiefs; variety of ribbons; double and ſingle worſted damaſks; camblets and camblettees; callimancoes, ruſſels, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants and tammies, doriettees, brilliants, crapes, bomb zeens, ſuperfine cotton velvets, printed ditto; corduroy, olive and brown velverets, 7 8 and 3-4 ſtripe tickens, plain ditto; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and yard 3-8 cotton checks; 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; printed cottons and callicoes; green and olive ground India chintzes; long lawns; 7-8 and yard wide clear lawns and cambricks; muſlins, ſewing ſilks, tapes, bobbings, quality bindings, ivory and horn combs, green and white ivory handle knives and forks, in caſes; buck and bone handle cutteaus and piſtol cap'd ditto; Barlow penknives, razors, London pound pins, black and light coloured India taffaty, black and white ſattins, light blue Mantua, rich buff flowered ducape, 8 by 10 window glaſs, &c. &c. with ſundry other articles not here inſerted.

WANTED IMMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER: He will have 3l. per month if he underſtands the buſineſs in all its branches; or if ſhearing and preſſing, 2l. 10s. per month. Enquire of JOHN HEARTMAN, in Reading, Berks County. §

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, velverets, checks, ſilk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky ſtripes, pluſh, embоſſed flannels, broadcloths, foreſt cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, ſtuff ſhoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, ribbonds, ſilk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and ſilver laced hats, ſilver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for caſh only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling houſe, convenient for a private family. Enquire at ſaid ſtore.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per buſhel for any quantity of good clean Muſtard-ſeed, or any ſmall quantity at that rate for ſix months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will uſe their beſt endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of ſo valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occaſion to import from our miniſterial enemies in Great Britain. Thoſe perſons that have, or may have it to ſell, ſhall not be diſappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Riſing Sun in Market ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe; to Mr. John Davis, ſaddler, near Fourth-ſtreet in Market ſtreet, or to the Manufactory in Second-ſtreet below the New Market, oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE ſtands in the market on market days, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe: He returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their eſteem. §

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct. 2.*

The following letters are publiſhed by order of the Honorable Continental Congreſs.

Head Quarters, Cambridge, Auguſt 11, 1775.

"SIR,

"I Underſtand that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiſcriminately into a common jail, appropriated for felons — hat no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs—that ſome of them have been even amputated in this unworthy ſituation.

"Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerſally binding and extenſive, except in caſe of retaliation. Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals, whom chance of war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſh to ſee for ever cloſed.

"My duty now makes it neceſſary to apprize you, that for the future I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe gentlemen, who are, or may be in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours now in your cuſtody.

"If ſeverity and hardſhip make the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your priſoners will feel its effects, but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

"I beg to be favoured with an anſwer as ſoon as poſſible, and am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

His Excellency General GAGE.

"SIR, *Boſton, Aug. 13, 1775.*

"TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem.

"Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles, your priſoners, whoſe lives by the laws of the land are deſtined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hoſpitals: indiſcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank, that is not derived from the King.

"My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination. I underſtand there are of the King's faithful ſubjects, taken ſome time ſince by the rebels, labouring like negro ſlaves to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to periſh by famine, or take arms againſt their King and country. Thoſe, who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſehood.

"I would willingly hope, Sir, that the ſentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to poſſeſs, will be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings. Be temperate in political diſquiſition; give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent, and not only the effects but the cauſes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

"Should thoſe under whoſe uſurped authority you act, controul ſuch a diſpoſition, and dare to call ſeverity retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the ſpirit their cauſe inſpires, and from the ſame motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

"Till I read your inſinuations in regard to Miniſters, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whoſe wiſhes, it is true, as well as thoſe of his Miniſters, and of every honeſt man, have been to ſee this unhappy breach for ever cloſed; but unfortunately for both countries, thoſe who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diſtant from accommodation. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS GAGE."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;

Head Quarter, Cambridge, Aug. 19, 1775.

"SIR,

"I ADDRESSED you on the eleventh inſtant in terms which gave the faireſt ſcope for the exerciſe of that humanity and politeneſs, which were ſuppoſed to form a part of your character. I remonſtrated with you on the unworthy treatment ſhewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a miſtaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

"Whether Britiſh or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are moſt pre eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary inſtruments of lawleſs domination, avarice and revenge, beſt deſerve the appellation of rebels, and the puniſhment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority, under which I act, is uſurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the ſubject. I purpoſely avoided all political diſquiſition; nor ſhall I now avail myſelf of thoſe advantages, which the ſacred cauſe of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you. much leſs ſhall I ſtoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you ſay you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a ſtrict enquiry, and find it has not the leaſt foundation in truth. Not only your officers and ſoldiers have been treated with a tenderneſs due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even thoſe execrable paracides, whoſe councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a juſtly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their aſſiſtance I am embaraſſed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the pureſt principles of value, and love of their country. You adviſe me to give free operation to truth, to puniſh miſrepreſentation and falſehood. If experience ſtamps virtue upon council, your's muſt have a weight, which few can claim. You beſt can tell how far the convulſion, which has brought ſuch ruin on both countries, and ſhaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to theſe malignant cauſes.

"You affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all rank not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and reſpect it.

"What may have been the miniſterial views, which have precipitated the preſent criſis, Lexington, Concord, and Charleſtown, can beſt declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, thoſe who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to poſterity thoſe juſt and invaluable privileges which they received from their anceſtors.

"I ſhall now, Sir, cloſe my correſpondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our priſoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wiſhed to ſhew them, they and you will remember the occaſion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

General Gage. G. WASHINGTON.

By the Auguſt Packet, arrived at NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.

THEY write from Baſſora, that a Perſian army is before that place, but without having as yet committed any hoſtility.

Mentz, July 9. Letters from Bohemia mention, that tranquility is far from being reſtored there. We are even aſſured that the peaſants of 13 villages have abſolutely refuſed to work for their Lords, and have pulled up and deſtroyed the corn in the ear. The ſame diſcontentment has broke out in Moravia, where the peaſants have refuſed to work at the Corvees, which is the more detrimental to the proprietors of thoſe lands, as the corn only wanted the hands of thoſe peaſants to reap it, with every proſpect of an abundant harveſt.

Paris, July 14. Some accounts from Rouen mention, that the diſturbances about the corn are by no means at an end. A perſon was arreſted at Mantes, who had 25 circular letters found upon him which were ſummonſes for a nightly rendezvous to go among the corn in the country, and ſpoil it in the ear; but the patroles of troops which were ſent thither, fruſtrated the intended villainous ſcheme. A permiſſion has likewiſe been granted to the honeſt citizens and farmers, to fire at any perſons whoſe conduct may raiſe any ſuſpicions. In the interim three perſons have been arreſted at Andelis, and ſent to the Baſtile; one is an officer in the ſuperior council of Rouen; the other is the director of the poſt; and the third is not much known. Mr. B——, fiſcal of Beaumont, was arreſted there, and ſent to the Baſtile.

Paris, July 26. No ſooner were the inſurrections quelled which were occaſioned by the high price of corn, than a new ſpecies of villainy broke out. In many places the corn has been cut down through mere malice before it was ripe, and ſeveral letters have been diſperſed, threatning to ſet fire to the corn as it ſtands, unleſs the price is reduced to one third of what it is at preſent. Guards are ſent into many pariſhes to prevent the conſequences of theſe threats.

The Aſſembly of the clergy has voted a free gift to the King of 20.000,000 livres; and a loan of the like ſum is negociating for his Majeſty.

The French Nobility at Paris are not leſs jealous of the Scotch, than the Engliſh are at London. The command of the military order of St. Louis, which became vacant by the death of the Chevalier de la Valliere, is juſt conferred upon Lord Drummond Melford, heretofore Colonel of the regiment of Royal Scots.

Hague, July 27. We have received letters here which adviſe, that notwithſtanding the Emperor of Morocco had accepted the preſents from the Republic of the United Provinces, this Prince had nevertheleſs thought proper to continue the war againſt their High Mightineſſes for three years, to be reckoned from the firſt of January laſt.

Whitehall, July 25, 1775. This morning arrived Capt. Chadds, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, with the following letter, from the Honourable Lieutenant General Gage, to the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Lieutenant General GAGE *to the Earl of* DARTMOUTH, *dated Boſton, June 25, 1775.*

MY LORD,

I AM to acquaint your Lordſhip of an action that happened on the 17th inſtant between his Majeſty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th inſt. by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war; and advice was ſoon after received that the rebels had broke ground, and were raiſing a battery on the heights of the peninſula of Charleſtown againſt Boſton town. They were plainly ſeen at work, and in a few hours, a battery of ſix guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninſula without oppoſition, under the protection of ſome ſhips of war, armed veſſels, and boats, by whoſe fire the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as ſoon as landed; the light infantry poſted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of thoſe corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt, thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes in Charleſtown, covered their right flank; and their center and left were covered by a breaſt work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtick or Medford River.

This appearance of the rebels ſtrength, and the large columns ſeen pouring in to their aſſiſtance, occaſioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with ſome companies of Light Infantry and Grenadiers, the 47th Battalion, and the 1ſt Battalion of Marines, the whole, when in conjunction, making a body of ſomething above 2000 men. Theſe troops advanced, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a ſharp cannonade from our field-pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing ſlowly, and frequently halting, to give time for the artillery to fire. The Light Infantry was directed to force the left point of the breaſt work, to take the rebel line in flank, and the Grenadiers to attack in front, ſupported by the 5th and 52d Battalion. Theſe orders were executed with perſeverance, under a heavy fire from the vaſt numbers of the rebels; and notwithſtanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier-General Pigot was engaged alſo with the rebels at Charles-Town, which at a critical moment was ſet on fire, the Brigadier purſued his point, and carried the redoubt.

The rebels were then forced from other ſtrong holds, and purſued till they were drove clear off the Peninſula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

The loſs the rebels ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, ſince diſcovered, excluſive of what they ſuffered by the ſhipping and boats; near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of whom are ſince dead.

I encloſe your Lordſhip a return of the killed and wounded of his Majeſty's troops.

This action has ſhewn the ſuperiority of the King's troops, who, under every diſadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, ſtrongly poſted and covered by breaſt-works.

The conduct of Major General Howe was conſpicuous on this occaſion, and his example ſpirited the troops, in which Major General Clinton aſſiſted, who followed the reinforcement. And in juſtice to Brigadier-General Pigot, I am to add, that the ſucceſs of the day muſt in a great meaſure be attributed to his firmneſs and gallantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels Neſbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchel, Pitcairne, and Short, exerted themſelves remarkably; and the valour of the Britiſh officers and ſoldiers in general was at no time more conſpicuous than in this action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

Return of the officers, non-commiſſion-officers, and privates, killed and wounded of his Majeſty's troops, at the attack of the redoubts and intrenchments on the heights of Charles-Town, June 17, 1775.

Royal Regiment Artillery. Captan Huddleſton, Captain Lemoin, Lieutenant Shuttleworth, 1 Serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

4th, Foot. Captain Balfour, Captain Weſt, Lieutenant Barron, Lieutenant Brown, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed. 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 29 rank and file wounded.

5th. Captain Harris, Captain Jackſon, Captain Downes, Captain Marſden, Lieut, M'Clintock, Lieut. Crooker, Enſign Charleton, Enſign Ballaguire, wounded. 22 rank and file, killed. 10 Serjeants, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th. Captain Parſons, Captain Fitzgerald, Lieut. Pettigrew, Lieut. Verner, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. Kelly, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 5 rank and file killed. 1 Drummer and Fifer, 39 rank and file wounded.

18th. Lieutenant Richardſon, wounded. 3 rank and file, killed. 7 rank and file, wounded.

22d. Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, wounded, and ſince dead.

23d. Captain Blakeney, Lieutenant Beckwith, Lieut. Cockrane, Lieut. Lenthall, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 11 rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th. Lieutenant Baird, killed. Captain Drew, Captain Lyon, Lieut. Maſſay, Lieut. Campbell, wounded. 18 rank and file killed. 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

38th. Lieutenant Dutton, killed. Captain Coker, Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Chriſtie, Lieut. Houſe, Lieut. Myres, Enſign Sergeant, Enſign Sweney, Quarter-Maſter, Mitchell, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 23 rank and file, killed. 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

43d. Major Spendlove, Captain M'Kenzie, Lieutenant Robinſon, Lieutenant Dalrymple, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed. 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th. Major Smelt, Captain Craig, Captain England, Captain Allcock, Lieutenant England, wounded. Lieutenant Hilliard, Lieutenant Gould, wounded, ſince dead. 1 Serjeant, 15 rank and file killed. 3 Serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded.

52d. Major Williams wounded, ſince dead. Captain Addiſon, Captain Smith, Capt. Davidſon, killed. Capt. Nelſon, Lieut. Higgins, Lieutenant Thompſon, Lieut. Crawford, Enſign Chetwynd, Enſign Græme, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 20 rank and file killed. 7 Serjeants, 73 rank and file wounded.

59th. Leiut. Haynes wounded. 6 rank and file killed. 25 rank and file wounded.

63d. Lieut Dalrymple, killed. Capt. Folliott, Capt. Stopford, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

65th. Captain Hudſon, killed. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, Lieut. Hales, Lieut. Smith, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed. 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 15 rank and file, wounded.

1ſt Battalion Marines. Major Pitcairn, wounded, ſince dead. Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Shea, Lieut. Finnie, killed. Capt. Averne, Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Johnſton, Lieut Ragg, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 15 rank and file, killed. 2 Serjeants, 55 rank and file wounded.

2d Battalion Marines. Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Gardiner, killed. Capt. Logan, Lieut. Dyer, Lieut. Briſbane, wounded. 5 rank and file, killed. 1 Serjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded.

Officers attending on General Howe.

67th. Capt. Sherwin, Aid de Camp, killed.

14th. Lieut. Bruce, killed. Enſign Heſketh, wounded.

Royal Navy. Lieut. Jorden, wounded. Engineer Lieut. Page, wounded.

Volunteers, late Barre's. Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, on half pay, wounded.

Royal Artillery. Mr. Uance, wounded.

4th. Foot. Mr. Dorcus, wounded.

35th. Mr. Maden, wounded.

52d. Mr. Harriſon, wounded.

59th. Mr. Clarke, wounded.

2d. Bat. Marines. Mr. Bowman, wounded.

TOTAL.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 191 rank and file, killed. 3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Enſigns, 40 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Capt. Downes, of the 5th regiment, and Lieut. Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th inſtant.

LONDON.

July 18. The Nancy, Leſly, from Philadelphia, with diſpatches from the Congreſs, and laden with corn, is ſafe arrived at Falmouth, but has brought no news-papers.

July 19. We are informed, that a reſolution is actually taken for building forts on all the great rivers in North-America to command their navigation, and to keep the inhabitants in awe. The whole mode of government in the Colonies is to be alſo changed; the General Courts being henceforth to meet only on domeſtic regulations, without the power of taxing their conſtituents, but only to recommend the beſt mode of taxation to Parliament, who are to enforce with an act the regulation ſo recommended by the General Courts.

A letter from a Gentleman in Dominica, dated May 15, ſays, "The people on this iſland are in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, owing to the American diſturbances. Moſt of the people have for ſome time had only ſalted proviſions and what fiſh they could catch.

July 20. Orders are given to ſhut up the gates of all the dock-yards, as well during working hours as otherwiſe; and no perſons are to have admiſſion on any account, but by an order from one of the officers.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, July 12.

"The Spaniards now publickly ſay, that to ſubdue the Algerines only, they ſhould not want ſo great an armament, but as the Engliſh have at preſent ſo numerous an army in America, it is neceſſary for Spain to be on her guard.

"The ſquadron fitted out at Breſt, under command of Admiral Bougainville, has at laſt received orders to join the Spaniſh fleet, and the Duke de Chartres ſet out from Verſailles on the 6th inſt. in order to embark on board the ſaid ſquadron for Spain, where he is to have an important charge in the army.

"The Parliament have ordered two moſt dangerous libels, *Catechiſme du Citoyen*, and *l'Ami des Loix*, to be burned. Theſe two pamphlets ſet forth, that, as the prerogative of the French King ſhould be limited by the aſſemblies of the people only, of which they are deprived, it would therefore be a moſt exalted virtue in every French ſubject to take up arms againſt the King in defence of their Rights and Liberty."

July 22. Yeſterday was held a court of Common Council, when a motion was made by Mr. Hurford, and ſeconded by Mr. Harriſon, that this court do order a letter, ſigned by the Town-Clerk, to be ſent to Iſaac Lowe, Eſq; Chairman of the New-York Committee, in order to be by him laid before the Committee, acknowledging the receipt of the Committee's letter to this Court, incloſing a copy of this Court's late petition and addreſs to his Majeſty, and his Majeſty's anſwer: Upon which a previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Deputy Leeky, the main queſtion being read; the queſtion was whether that be now put; for which there were two Aldermen, 47 Commoners, and 2 Tellers, Total 51.

Againſt the queſtion being put, 6 Aldermen, 56 Commoners, and 2 tellers, Total 64.

Majority againſt putting the main queſtion 13.

(COPY.)

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, on Saturday the 24th of June, 1775.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery in Common Hall aſſembled, be given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Effingham, for having, conſiſtent with the principles of a true Engliſhman, refuſed to draw that ſword againſt the lives and liberties of his fellow ſubjects in America, which has hitherto been employed to the honour of his country.

(COPY.)

Lord Effingham's *letter to Mr.* Rix.

SIR,

"I take the firſt opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult. incloſing a reſolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London in Common Hall aſſembled.

"I beg leave by your means to expreſs to that reſpectable body how deeply I am penetrated with a ſenſe of the hononr done me by their having approved of my conduct.

"The independence and love of liberty, which have always ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed the city of London, are the cauſe that their approbation muſt be eſteemed by every real friend to our happy conſtitution as the nobleſt compenſation he can receive for any ſacrifice he makes to the obſervance of its principles.

"I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

The Holmes, July 2, 1775. EFFINGHAM."

"William Rix, Eſq;

There is at preſent ſuch an univerſal ſtagnation of trade, that there are no leſs than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

Letters from Gibralter ſay, that all the Barbary ſtates are preparing for war; that the Mediterranean ſeas are covered with corſairs, xebecks, and other large armed veſſels, which make it very unſafe for trading ſhips.

A gentleman is arrived from India: It is ſaid he comes from the Company's ſervants, and inhabitants of Bengal, with a formal refuſal of ſubmiſſion to the commiſſioners or judges lately arrived there, and alſo brings an account that the reſignation of all the Company's ſervants will be the conſequence of their being continued, by which the Company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

July 24. The three Boſton Generals have iſſued orders to give no quarters to the Provincials, but to burn and plunder every place they are permitted to paſs through.

They write from Philadelphia, that the Grand Continental Congreſs have ordered ſeventy thouſand men, and two millions and a half of money to be raiſed to carry on the war againſt Great-Britain.

July 25. It was reported upon Change yeſterday, that a large Dutch ſhip from Amſterdam, loaded with arms and ammunition, and another from Rotterdam with the like cargo, both bound to St. Euſtatia, are taken within five leagues of the above place, by an Engliſh man of war, who was cruizing there, in order to intercept any veſſels with arms, &c. as it is by that means the Americans are ſupplied.

On Saturday there was a full Board of Admiralty, at which the Attorney and Solicitor General aſſiſted; when ſeveral of the ring-leaders in the late riots in the dock-yards were examined, and eight of the principal of them were committed to priſon.

It is again repeated with great confidence in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that General Gage has poſitively inſiſted on his recall from Boſton, and upon any farther refuſal is reſolved to demand his diſmiſſion from the army.

We are informed, that accounts of a very doubtful, if not alarming nature, have been received from the Court of Madrid in the courſe of laſt week.

We are aſſured from good authority that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has abſolutely refuſed to give any ſpecific aſſurances relative to the Armada late in the harbour and port of Carthagena; but as often as preſſed on that head has conſtantly referred them to the explanations given by Mont. Grimaldi to Lord Grantham, our Miniſter, at the Court of Madrid.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that Lord North inſiſts upon his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign, but offers to give every ſubſtantial aſſiſtance in his power, as much as if he had ſtill continued in office.

July 27. Recruits are now raiſing in different parts of England, for compleating the different regiments to their full complement of men.

It is ſaid three additional Colonels of Marines, three additional Lieutenants, and ſix Majors, will be ſoon made, and that that body of men are to be augmented to their full eſtabliſhment with all expedition.

Yeſterday an order was ſent to the Board of Ordnance, for a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and ſhells, for the uſe of his Majeſty's garriſon at Boſton.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were ſent to the Commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth yards, for ſeveral more men of war to be fitted out for immediate ſervice.

A correſpondent ſays, that nothing can be more melancholy, than to read that General Howe is directing the ſlaughter of thoſe very people who erected a monument to his brother, in Weſtminſter Abby.

Many people have wondered that the American feuds have not effected the ſtocks; they will not be ſurprized any longer when they are told, that it hath coſt government 1000l. a day the laſt ſix weeks to keep them on a par.

The Cerberus man of war, Capt. Chadds, is ordered to be docked and got ready to carry over ſome diſpatches to Gen. Gage.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, July 22.

"By the Charlotte, Capt. Dixon, from North America, we have an account of another ſkirmiſh between a foraging party of the mercenaries from Boſton, and a ſuperior number of provincials, wherein the former loſt 167 killed and many priſoners taken.—The provincials had only ſix men killed."

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield and Lord North had each a conferrence with his Majeſty.

The Cerberus man of war, which is arrived at Portſmouth from Boſton, brought near 3000 letters, which were yeſterday delivered out at the General Poſt-Office.

Notwithſtanding all the pains taken by the hirelings of government to blacken the Americans, it does not appear even from the partial account in the Gazette of the action of the 17th of June, that they were either cruel, unſkilful, or cowardly. They fought it out bravely to the laſt, carried of their dead, nay, buried them in ſpite of their enemies utmoſt efforts. They have killed and diſabled above a thouſand of the King's troops, who have gained a dear bought victory by their own confeſſion. For what have they done? By the help of their artillery, and the aſſiſtance of the men of war, they have been enabled to diſlodge the provincials from a poſt, which in all probability they have regained by this time. The enemies of adminiſtration cannot wiſh them a greater misfortune than ſuch another victory.

The Lords of the bedchamber, and other great leaders of the nation, are ſtill of opinion, and aſſert as roundly as ever, that the Americans will not fight. Lord Bute entertains a few doubts on this head; his ſon-in-law Lord Percy a great many. Time will ſhow whether our countrymen, as is ſaid of the Engliſh bull dog, loſe their courage by the change of the climate.

Yeſterday at the Weſt End of the town an immediate change of adminiſtration was much talked of; but whether the Bedford party is to be only ſtrengthened by the Shelburnites, or an entire new arrangement is to take place, is not ſaid.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 26.

"This morning between three and four o'clock an expreſs arrived here from the Hon. Navy board, to Commiſſioner Proby, for the ſhipwrights and caulkers of this dock-yard to work two tides a day extra, in order to forward the ſhips with all expedition, that are now fitting out at this port for America.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, of 50 guns, Roebuck, of 44 guns, and Liverpool of 28 guns, now commiſſioned for America, are ordered to be ſheathed as ſoon as poſſible.

July 28. Major Pitcairne, of the marines, who was killed in the late action in America, has left ſeven children.—Four balls were lodged in his body, and he was taken off the field upon his ſon's ſhoulders.

The Americans load their rifle-barrel guns with a ball ſlit almoſt in four quarters, which when fired out of thoſe guns, breaks into four pieces, and generally does great execution.

The Provincials fight in regimentals, which are red, faced with blue, green, and orange colour. General Putnam's regimentals are faced with orange colour, and in his hat he wears an orange coloured feather and cockade.

We are informed that cloathing for three thouſand troops, Canadians, was ſent off a few days ago by a certain Alderman; and that the ſame gentleman has a contract for four thouſand more.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 24.

"This morning a ſnow arrived in the Sound from Boſton; what news ſhe has brought we can-

not tell, no person belonging to her being permitted to come on shore; the Captain is gone for London in a post-chaise and four. It is said here that Boston has been burnt down, but by whom we do not know."

July 29. The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of General Gage, is one of the most evasive and unsatisfactory that was ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a ministerial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to describe. The General sent out "something above 2000 men," of whom *something above half* (*i. e.* 1053) are either killed or wounded. The General, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the prosecution of this hopeful business, but nevertheless pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were destroyed; and seems to have employed his soldiers in digging up such as were buried in holes, that he might have the power to ascertain the value of his conquest. With all the vanity of a military man he praises the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to say whether any such advantage has been gained, as may make up for the loss of "*one* Lieutenant Colonel, *two* Majors, *seven* Captains, *nine* Lieutenants, *fifteen* Serjeants, *one* Drummer, *one hundred and ninety-one* rank and file, KILLED, and *three* Majors, *twenty seven* Captains, *thirty-two* Lieutenants, *eight* Ensigns, *forty* Serjeants, *twelve* Drummers and *seven hundred and six* rank and file *wounded*," and unfit for service.

In short, if every time the General sends out his brace of thousands, the one half of them should either drop, or be rendered useless, we shall soon see an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

The Ministry received this account several days before it was announced, but were either unwilling or unable to cook it up for the public, till after their dispatches had been sent away. The printer may rely on this assurance from one whose private letters will always reach him unexamined and uncastrated by the spies of Government. General Gage is but too well convinced that such another *victory* would oblige him to re-embark his troops and sail immediately for England, without attempting any farther reduction of the Americans.

The Captain who brought these dispatches from Boston, was *commanded* to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans, tho' he had assured many people in the towns through which he passed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he brought would throw the whole nation into disorder, and direct its vengeance on the advisers of hostile measures in America.

Not one of the men belonging to the Cerberus, so lately arrived, are suffered to go ashore, or hold any conversation with boats or vessels who come along side them; so careful is government to keep the real transactions in America a profound secret.

The ministerial hirelings are now running about from printer to printer, to apprize them of their danger, if they continue to controvert or ridicule the accounts given in the London Gazettes. This is all done too under the pretence of kindness, but is in reality the *dernier resort* of a set of men frighted out of their wits by the *victory* which they have gained in *America*. It is well known that the people in general are at the expence of the armament; and therefore they will not only persist in their right to be acquainted with its success, but will likewise proceed to expose and laugh at all such mutilated letters from General Gage, as from time to time may be laid before them by authority from the Privy Council.

The friends of the Ministry pretend to be in high spirits on account of General Howe's victory, as they call it, but Lord Dartmouth begs leave to differ from them in opinion.

When the news of the Roman legions being slaughtered by the Germans, reached the ears of the Emperor Augustus, he shed tears, and appeared for a considerable time like a frantick man. What must our gracious Sovereign feel when told of the bloody slaughter in America of Englishmen by Englishmen? How must he detest those who advised such pernicious counsels? And with what contempt must he look upon those wretches who assured him that the Americans were all cowards, and would run away from the sight of a soldier?

An express was last night certainly received from General Gage at Boston; and as matters are at present kept so very secret, it is generally imagined the regulars have been worsted in a fresh engagement; and there is also reason to suspect that the provincials have made themselves masters of Boston.

This morning it was currently reported on 'change, that a ship from General Gage, with dispatches, bearing date the 30th of June, was arrived, but at what port we cannot learn, and has brought over no very pleasing accounts from that quarter.

This morning advice was received that the Julius Cæsar, Brush, from Quebec, with dispatches, was safe arrived at Dover, and has brought over several families, who were under apprehensions that they should not long live peaceably in those parts.

By several letters in town from Boston, which were brought by the Cerberus man of war, but did not come to hand till yesterday, we learn, that it was impossible for one quarter, of the officers, &c. who were wounded in the engagement of the 17th last, to survive.

Within these few days several large pieces of cannon have been placed on Tower Wharf, which it is imagined are to be shipped off for America by some of the first ships that sail.

The Nancy, Buchannan, from Maryland, with dispatches for London; and the Love, Passmoore, from Lisbon, are both safe arrived in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 28.

"Arrived, the Magdalen schooner, from Virginia; Lady Dunmore and family came passengers in her, and this morning they set out for London. No intelligence can be had from this vessel relative to American affairs, as the officer on board will not let any boat come near her.

"We hear that orders are come down for all the marines at this port to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America on the shortest notice."

We are assured that the two grand advisers, with their whole train of dependants, sustained by the Bloomsbury gang, are determined to *play deep*, to stake all upon *one* throw: *Neck* or *nothing* is the word. The Lords North and Dartmouth are only to remain till proper persons are pitched upon to succeed them.

July 31. By a letter from Boston there is advice, that General Putnam had sent a message to General Gage, informing him if he did not leave Boston, and embark with his troops, he should lay siege to the place with an army of thirty thousand men, when neither the General nor his troops were to expect any quarter. The General was allowed four days to consider of the above message, and had not given any answer when this advice came away.

A private letter from Boston says, "No words can describe the dreadful scene of misery of that unhappy town. The shrieks of the women, the cries of the children, the dying groans of the wounded, and the want of provisions, would extort a tear from even the eye of Nero."

The government contractors have received orders to furnish winter camp cloathing and utensils for 10,000 men, which are to be shipped off immediately.

We learn from Woolwich, that the distresses of the inhabitants of that place are not to be described. One poor woman, named Stacey, was apprehended, and conveyed eight miles to prison, for advising her husband not to work in the yard. She has three small children, and is at present big with child.

It is whispered, that if any Hanoverian regiments are ordered to America, the King of Prussia will certainly march an army of Prussians into Hanover.

Yesterday in the afternoon three messengers were sent from Lord Rochford's office with dispatches received from different Courts; two of them were carried to his Majesty at Kew, and the other to Lord North at Bushy Park.

Henry Flood, Esq; is appointed Vice Treasurer of Ireland, worth near 3000l. per year, in the room of Charles Jenkinson, Esq; lately appointed Clerk of the Pells in the same kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 25.

"Yesterday and this day the shipwrights who have quitted the yard on account of wages, fetched away all their tools, as there do not appear any hopes of a reconciliation.

"The Commissioner, by a hand-bill, has offered 30l. reward to any person who shall discover one or more of those who were concerned in horsing upon poles, and otherwise abusing, some of the workmen who still continue in the yard, and refused to quit their employments at the solicitation of their refractory brethren."

August 1. This morning a fresh draught of men was made on the parade from the 3d regiment of foot, to embark immediately to reinforce General Gage's army in America.

An entry was yesterday made at the Custom-house for two thousand coffins, intended to be shipped for Boston.

Yesterday Lady Dunmore and her five children arrived in town from Virginia.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the Admiralty Office, with an account of the Endeavour bark, Capt. Cook, being safe arrived off Portsmouth from the South Seas, after a fine short passage from St. Helena.

Among Capt. Cook's discoveries, it is said, he has found an island in the South Seas, that is 160 miles long, and 146 broad, the climate delightful, and the soil of the most luxuriant fertility. Sugar canes, cocoa trees, cinnamon and nutmegs, among the spontaneous growth.—The natives are not numerous, but of a mild and civilized disposition. From the Captain's account of it, it is thought the most eligible place for establishing a settlement of any yet discovered.

Yesterday a commission passed the Great Seal, appointing Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; a Commissioner of the Navy for managing the affairs of the Navy in America, with a salary of 500l. per ann. to reside at Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 31.

"The chief topic in this town for several days past has been concerning the death of the unfortunate Major Pitcairn, who died of his wounds in the late engagement in America. He was late Major of his Majesty's division of Marines at this place. He was a Gentleman of a universal good character, and beloved by his officers and men, and much esteemed by all ranks of people here for his affability and genteel address. He was a tender husband, and an affectionate father. On the news being brought to his lady last Thursday evening, she immediately dropped down, and for several hours it was thought she was dead; she has not spoke since, and her life is not expected; their mutual happiness was beyond conception. The unfortunate Lady's character is no ways deficient to that of the Major."

Yesterday orders were given at the Cabinet Council for five more regiments to be got ready with all expedition, in order to embark for Boston.

The Albion, Capt. ——, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Liverpool, with the cargo on board she took from Liverpool, it not being allowed to unload there.

Last night an express was sent off to Ireland, with orders for two regiments to be in readiness against the transports arrive there, who are to carry them over to Boston.

Yesterday several more ships were taken up in the transport service, to carry provisions, &c. to the troops at Boston.

This morning four ships that are taken up in the transport service came out of dock, and are ordered to drop down to Deptford, to take on board there stores, &c. in order to proceed to Boston.

Yesterday four houses of rendezvous were opened at Rotherhithe for the purpose of enlisting seamen to man the ships now fitting out for America.

Advice is just received, that on the arrival of the Sisters, Capt. O'Neal, of Bristol, at Dominica, a chest, containing upwards of 4000l. in Portugal gold, being attempted to be landed, fell overboard, and was lost in ten fathom water. The money was the property of some merchants at Bristol, but was insured.

Upwards of sixty sail of ships, from the West-Indies and other parts, have arrived in the river since last Saturday.

The free Indians in South-America will gladly join in a league offensive and defensive with the Colonies against the Spanish government.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *of July* 31.

At a Court at St. James's, the 26th day of July, 1775, present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the 27th inst. should be further prorogued to Thursday the 14th of September next.

CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 21.

Last Saturday afternoon the enemy, with their cannon, fired briskly from their lines on Boston neck, but without doing us any damage. The next morning the firing was returned, and, as we have since heard, with success; two of the enemy being killed and several wounded. The cannonading has been continued on both sides almost ever since, without any loss on our side. The enemy, we hear, had a Lieutenant shot on Monday by one of our cannon balls. How many they have lost in the whole since Saturday, we have not learned; but supposed not to be less than three or four killed and five or six wounded.

One of the Lieutenants in Gage's besieged army, we hear hung himself last Monday, owing to the chagrin and terror of mind arising from his being employed in so bad a cause.

NEW-YORK, *September* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated September 22.

"There is a report in town, that 2000 Canadians have posted themselves between St. John's and Montreal, to cut off the communication between the town and Carleton's garrison." The intelligence is almost too good to be credited until further confirmation."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 2.

We hear that on Wednesday next, the 4th of October, a sermon will be preached at Christ Church, in this city, before the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, in the Communion of the Church of England, in America. Several pieces of solemn music will be performed upon the occasion, and a collection made in church as usual. Divine service will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

On Monday last the Church-Wardens and Vestry of the United Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peters in this city, elected the Rev. JACOB DUCHE, Rector of said churches.

Capt. Appleton, arrived at Norfolk in Virginia, on the 17th of July spoke the ship Hancock and Adams, Captain Forrest, in lat. 44, N. long. 62, W. from Philadelphia for Ireland; and the ship Prosperity, Capt Elliston, from Philadelphia for Bristol, in lat. 42 : 30, long. 53 : And on the 2d of September, spoke the Nancy, Capt. Montgomery, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, all well.

From Virginia we learn that several letters from Governor Martin of North Carolina to different persons, have been lately intercepted, in which he discovers the most implacable animosity and desire of commencing hostilities against that province. In a letter to the Hon. Henry White of New-York, dated the 13th of June last, he mentions his having wrote to him sometime before for a ROYAL STANDARD, and desires he will take care to send it with a good TENT and all the necessary furniture.

In a late English paper received by the Packet, the following is said to be the plan which will be put in execution for reducing America:—Ten thousand Hanoverians are to be taken into British pay, the expences to be defrayed out of duties to be laid by Parliament and levied in America. This body of men are to be stationed in several parts of the Continent, and to be kept on foot in peace as well as war. Fortresses are to be built in the provinces of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, in which those foreign mercenaries are to be stationed, and accommodated with barracks, firing, &c. at the expence of the respective Colonies in which they shall happen to be quartered. Besides this, a fleet of five ships of the line and twenty frigates are always to be stationed on that service, both to prevent smuggling, and in case of any disturbance to be ready to co-operate in reducing the rebellious or disaffected to obedience. Every Hanoverian soldier, who shall have served seven years with the approbation of his superior officer or officers, shall have a portion of ground, not more than fifty, nor less than twenty acres, rent free, for ever. The expence of raising a proper habitation, furnishing the same, purchasing implements of husbandry, &c. to be defrayed by the Colony in which he shall be then resident. The whole expence of recruiting to be provided for in like manner—that is to say, 50l. for every soldier, and 100l. for every trooper, rating his horse at 50l. and himself at as much more. This mercenary army is to consist of thirty battalions of infantry, of 300 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, twenty battalions and two regiments of which are always to be stationed in the four New-England provinces; and the remaining ten battalions and two regiments at New-York, Philadelphia, and Williamsburg in Virginia, and their neighbourhoods. On the whole, as the Germans are known to be a very prolific people, it is supposed that by the beginning of the year 1800, there will be no less than a million of that nation, including their offspring, within the four New-England provinces alone.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend their general meeting, at the Coffee-house, This Evening, at the sixth hour.

College of Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1775.

The MEDICAL LECTURES will be opened on the first *Monday* of November next.

*** A good Family CHAIR HORSE to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Betsy, W. Price, Bristol.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Ditto.
Sch. James, E. Bingley, Saltortuga.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. NONE.

CONSTITUTIONAL POST-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, September* 30, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a POST will set out on Tuesday next from this Office, by way of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Alexandria, for the Southern Colonies, as far as Savannah in Georgia, and will be continued weekly.—Another POST will also set out every Saturday for Baltimore and Annapolis.

By order of the Post-Master General of the United Colonies,

R. BACHE, Post-Master.

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

Is removed to the corner of Vine and Third-streets, opposite Mr. James Kinnear's Vendue-House, where he has for sale, for ready money only, on very low terms,

MIDDLING, super and superfine broadcloths, with shalloons and rattinets to match; snuff in bottles; a variety of silks, consisting of the following articles, viz. brocades, ducapes, paduasoys, mantuas, tobines, white and striped sattins, persians, &c.—Goods received for public and private sale.

And on THURSDAY next, the 5th inst. at One o'clock, at FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store, the corner of Vine and Second-streets, will begin the sale of a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT, light, second-hand POST COACH, not much the worse for wear. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to DANIEL SMITH, at the City Tavern, or to JOHN HALE, in Lombard-street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW engraving for the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, or *American Monthly Museum*, a neat and correct VIEW of the late BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN, not inferior to any hitherto proposed, and shall be printed in a size proper for the Magazine or a family piece. Non-subscribers are to pay for this number of the Magazine *One Shilling and Six Pence*, on account of the great expence of the engraving; those Gentlemen who incline to purchase this View of the battle, may be furnished with it at the moderate price of *Six Pence*.——The Magazine will be published the first Wednesday of the month as usual, and will contain several useful, curious and entertaining original pieces, both in prose and verse.

Any Gentlemen inclining to have compleat sets of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* from the beginning, may be served by R. AITKEN, the Publisher, opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street, where subscriptions are daily taken in.

Just Published and to be sold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,

In Front-street, the corner of Black-horse Alley,

THE SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Esq; on moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775. The Speeches in the last session of the present Parliament, of Governor *Johnston*; Mr. *Cruger*; the Hon. Capt. *Lutterell*; Col. *Ackland*; Hon. *Henry Temple Lutterell*; Mr. *Hartly*; the *Marquis of Granby*, son of the late magnanimous hero, *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*; and the Speech of Mr. *Edmund Burke*, in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, in the second Parliament of George III. Also an Appeal to the Justice and Interests of the People of Great Britain in the present dispute with America. With several other valuable pamphlets on American affairs.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 21st day of October instant, by the subscriber, living on the premises,

NINE contiguous Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, being part of the plantation commonly known by the name of the VINEYARD, No. 1, containing 2 acres, 1 quarter and 25 perches. No. 2, containing 1 acre, 3 quarters and 25 perches. No. 3, containing 2 acres, 1 quarter and 25 perches. No. 4, containing 3 acres and 12 perches, on which is erected a dwelling-house and barn. No. 5, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 6, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 7, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 8, containing 1 acre, 2 quarters and 15 perches. And No. 9, containing 3 acres and 17 perches. On which premises is planted a young orchard of apple trees and peach-trees, having a number of fine springs sufficient to water the same, being pleasantly situated for country seats for Gentlemen, having a fine prospect to the Upper Ferry and Falls of Schuylkill, likewise the privilege of a public landing on Schuylkill River, and of two roads of fifty feet wide. A plan of the whole may be seen at the London Coffee-house, and at the subscriber's.

‡ JOHN WEIDMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture near this city, a black HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, between seven and eight years old, trots and canters, at the time he went away lame in the off shoulder, lately rowel'd and not yet healed up, branded on the near buttock O, without shoes. Whoever takes up said horse and thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward on conviction of the thief, and for the horse alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

ALLEN M'LEAN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 10th inst. (September) from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, two servant men, viz. GEORGE THOMAS and WILLIAM THOMAS, about five feet four or five inches high each, well set, and wear their own black hair commonly tied behind. Said GEORGE THOMAS had on and took with him, an old white broadcloth coat without sleeves, with a red collar, a dark coloured coating waistcoat, two pair of old country made trowsers, and an old pair of channel pumps. The other had on and took with him, an old brown coloured waistcoat, two pair of country made trowsers, and one country made shirt. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, or conveys them to the owner, shall have the above Reward, paid by

‡ GEORGE TEMPLE.

Wilmington, September 25, 1775.

THE EXAMINATION of the WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL will be held on *Wednesday*, the 18th of *October* ensuing, at which time the Trustees of said school are requested to attend.

WILMINGTON, *(North-Carolina) Aug.* 25.

ON Friday laſt in the forenoon arrived from Bladen, where they had been ſtopped by the county committee, Lieut. Col. James Cotton, and Meſſ. Samuel and Jacob Williams. It appeared, after repeated examinations before the committee, of this town, that they had been eight days on board the cruizer with Governor Martin; that they had adviſed him to fill up ſeveral commiſſions in the Anſon militia, and in general were ill affected to the American ſtruggle for liberty. But on an impartial repreſentation of our preſent diſpute, they requeſted to ſign the aſſociation, and voluntarily took an oath to obey the regulations of the Continental Congreſs, and the Provincial Convention, to which they are now gone under the eſcort of Meſſieurs Ewans and Blythe.

NEWBERN, *(North-Carolina.) Auguſt* 14.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER. Whereas all thoſe who have not ſubſcribed the articles of aſſociation, have ſufficiently teſtified to the public that they are enemies to the liberties of America; and as the principles of ſelf preſervation make it abſolutely neceſſary that they ſhould be deprived of their arms, therefore it is ordered that the Captains of the ſeveral companies in this county and town require of all ſuch ſuſpected perſons, as well their fire arms as ſwords, cutlaſſes, &c. and all gun powder, lead, and other military ſtores; and that the ſaid ſeveral Captains be impowered to give receipts for all ſuch guns, &c. and deliver them out to ſuch perſons of his or their company, not having arms, &c. as may be willing to ſerve in the American cauſe. *By Order,*

R. COGDELL, Chairman.

Sept. 8. On Saturday laſt we had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain here. It began about half after ſix in the morning, the wind at N. E. and continued til about two in the afternoon, when the wind changed to W. N. W. The utmoſt violence of the gale was obſerved to be from two till four o'clock, when providentially the ſtorm abated; otherwiſe the ſwell, that muſt have been thrown into the harbour, would probably have overflowed the greateſt part of the town. It is as yet impoſſible to aſcertain all the damages that have been ſuſtained along the ſea coaſt, and throughout the country; but if we may judge from appearance, it muſt be very conſiderable. The following, however, is as particular an account of the accidents that happened as we have been able to learn.

A ſloop, Capt. Mulford, from New-York, drove on Mr. Ellis's wharf, whereby a large breach was made in her bottom; a ſloop, Capt. Dogger, from St. Croix, went aſhore at Green Spring, but did not receive much injury; ſloop Sukey, Captain Cochran, is aſhore at Bear river; ſhip Harmony Hall, Capt. Greenaway, and a ſloop, Capt. Bell, were drove aſhore below Otter creek, the former of which has ſuſtained conſiderable damage.

The following account from the Bar we were favoured with by Capt. Green, juſt arrived from thence.

Capt. Thomas Kent, of Boſton; Capt. James Watt, of Philadelphia; Capt. Hooton of Plymouth; Captains John Kennedy, Hovens, White, Genedo, Buck, Stringer, Webſter, and Truell, of North-Carolina; Capt. Annibal, from New-York for Cape Fear; Capt. Stretcher, Capt. Dudley, and five other veſſels not known, are all ſuppoſed to be loſt, together with their crews, as they have not ſince been heard of.

Veſſels wrecked at the Bar.

Captain Barber, of Paſquotack, the crew ſaved. Capt. James, of Marblehead, two men ſaved. Capt. Haſtie, of Glaſgow, one man loſt. Capt. Ciſſon, of Whitehaven, four men ſaved. Capts. Sandelin, Vollantine, and Hackburn, of North-Carolina, all ſaved. Capt. Clarke, of Edenton, four men loſt. Capt. Thompſon, of Glaſgow, one man loſt. Capt. Cullen Clarke, of Virginia, all ſaved. Capt. Parker, of Paſquotank, on ſhore at Hatteras. Capt. Drinkwater, aſhore. Three veſſels, maſters names not known, aſhore at Hatteras. Captains Collier and Hayman were drove off, but ſince returned.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 15.

A few days ago the Kingfiſher ſloop, Capt. Montague, arrived at Norfolk with Lieut. Graham on board, to take the command of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Capt. M'Cartney being put under arreſt (for diſobedience of orders it is ſaid) and is to be ſent to Boſton to be tried by a court-martial. *(Purdie's Gaz.)*

John M'Cartney, Eſq; late of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, we are informed is robbed of his commiſſion by Lord Dunmore, becauſe he would not agree in all his Lordſhip's meaſures. We underſtand that this amiable gentleman is to be ſent to Boſton, there to take his trial before a court-martial——For what?—Becauſe probably he would not conſent to be a ſheep ſt—r, or a ſlave to thoſe creatures of infamy, who purſue nothing but the deſtruction of this unhappy country! *(Pinkney's Gaz.)*

Lord Dunmore has received another reinforcement from St. Auguſtine, of no leſs than between twenty and thirty effective men, and ſoon expects to have his army augmented to five hundred, with whom, we hear, he intends taking poſſeſſion of his palace in this city, which he lately abandened, *if not prevented by thoſe he terms rebels.*

From Hampton we learn, that Capt Squire has fallen down to Hampton road, where he now lies, and has ſeized three paſſage boats with the negroes in them, by way of repriſal, he ſays, for the ſtores, &c. taken out of his tender, when drove aſhore in the late ſtorm; which boats and negroes, it is likely, he intends taking taking into the *King's ſervice*, to ſend out a pirating for hogs, fowls, &c.—A very pretty occupation for the Captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

In our laſt we mentioned the burning of a man of war's tender, near Hampton, and other circumſtances relative to that affair, but find the account is erroneous, and that we were miſinformed. The veſſel was the property of Capt. Collins, and the men belonging to the Magdalen, Capt. Squire and ſome of his people were on board at the time the veſſel reached the ſhore but all left her except the gunner, the pilot and a private man, who took to their boat next day, and carried every thing they wanted, except the guns, the veſſel's tackle, and furniture, which they gave to one Fin, near whoſe houſe ſhe was. None of the men were moleſted, but treated with much civility. Ruth, the pilot, an American, was only ſecured as a witneſs againſt ſeveral notorious *ſheep-ſtealers*, whom there remained great hopes of apprehending, but he was not delivered up through fear of any threats from his Lordſhip. He was releaſed after it was known that the *ſheep-ſtealers* had eſcaped.

Many people, we learn, have loſt their lives in the late ſtorm. The veſſel we mentioned in our laſt week's gazette, as being caſt away and deſtroyed, together with the moſt of her crew, belonged to Mr. Roberts of Portſmouth. Lord Dunmore it ſeems, fared but poorly in this hurricane, as by ſome accident or other, occaſioned by the confuſion in which the ſailors were, his Lordſhip fell over-board, and was ſeverely ducked.——But, according to the old ſaying, *thoſe who are born to be* hanged *will never be* drowned.

The Rev. Mr. Herdman, of Culpepper, was lately deprived of his pariſh for refuſing to preach the laſt ſermon. This gentleman, it ſeems, is no friend to our common cauſe, having frequently expreſſed himſelf in terms highly derogatory to American freedom.

The following is the copy of a letter written by Capt. Montague, a little before his departure for Boſton, to *his friend* Capt, Squire, of his Majeſty's ſhip Otter, recommending Joe Harris, a runaway mulatto ſlave belonging to Mr. Henry King of Hampton, as a *proper perſon* to be employed in the King's ſervice.

Fowey, Hampton road, July 20, 1775.

"SIR,

"Joſeph Harris, the bearer of this letter, has applied to me for protection, as the people of Hampton, and ſome other places, have threatned his deſtruction, as they have found him to have given intelligence concerning a ſmuggling ſchooner which was ſeized in Cherryſtone creek.——As the Fowey will ſoon leave the province, I think him *too uſeful to his Majeſty's ſervice* to take away, he being well acquainted with many creeks on the Eaſtern Shore, at York, James river, and Nanſemond, and many others, and of courſe a very uſeful perſon, eſpecially in tenders, as he is not acquainted with the duties of a ſeaman, but accuſtomed to pilot, and had a boat for that uſe, which is now detained by violence in Hampton harbour. He has always appeared very ſober and prudent, is a freeman, and I could wiſh ſtrongly to recommend him to ſuch indulgence as his endeavours may merit. Agreeable to my Lord Dunmore's application, I have ſent up the Arundel, and Mr. Atkinſon her officer, and will ſend Mr. Ruth in the Liberty. I have taken ſuch ſtores and hawſer, out of the Arundel, as belonged to the crown, when with me employed on his Majeſty's ſervice, and have fitted her with her real private property.

I am, dear Sir, your very humble ſervant,

GORGE MONTAGUE."

Laſt week Capt. Squire ſent the following impertinent letter, by a ſervant of Lord Dunmore's, to the printer of the Norfolk Gazette.

Otter ſloop, Norfolk river, Sept. 10, 1775.

"SIR,

"You have, in many papers, lately taken the freedom to mention MY NAME, and thereto added many falſities. I now declare, if I am ever again mentioned therein with any reflections, I will moſt aſſuredly ſeize your perſon, and convey you on board the Otter.

I am, &c. MATTHEW SQUIRE."

And on the day after the diſaſter which happened to his tender, which was chiefly manned with run-away Negroes, he diſpatched the following letter to the the Committee of the town of Hampton, dated,

Otter ſloop, Norfolk river, Sept. 10, 1775.

Gentlemen,

"Whereas a ſloop tender, manned and armed in his Majeſty's ſervice, was on Saturday the ſecond inſt. in a violent gale of wind, caſt on ſhore in Back river, Elizabeth county, having on board the undermentioned King's ſtores, which the inhabitants of Hampton thought proper to ſeize; I am therefore to deſire, that the King's ſloop, with all the ſtores belonging to her, be immediately returned, or the people of Hampton, who committed the outrage, muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

MATTHEW SQUIRE.

"Swivels 6; muſquets 5; cutlaſſes 5; powder horns 2; cartouch boxes 2; ſwivel ſhot 36; ſeine and rope 1; an anchor and grapnel, with two cables and hawſer; boat's awning 1; iron ſtove 1; with ſome lead."

The Hampton Committee having thought proper on Monday laſt, to lay the above letter before the Committee of this city, they repreſented to the commanding officer of the volunteers here, the neceſſity of ſending down a ſufficient force to protect the inhabitants of Hampton from any inſult that might be offered to them by Capt. Squire, who immediately communicated the ſame to the volunteers, when 100 men offered themſelves, and next morning ſet out on their march to Hampton; where it is to be hoped, ſhould the ſaid Squire attempt any thing hoſtile againſt the people there, that they will be able to give a good account of him.—And as to his requiſition of the King's ſtores, &c. that were on board the tender, being delivered up to him, it will be time enough to ſettle accounts with him after he has made ſatisfaction to the owners of the ſeveral ſlaves he has harboured (ſome of whom he now employs in the *King's ſervice)* as well as for the number of robberies he has ſuffered to be committed in hogs and poultry, from ſundry plantations.

In the hurricane which happened a few days ago, a houſe near the lower church in Charles City was blown down, by which accident a child about ſeven weeks old was killed, its mother dreadfully wounded. and another of her children ſo terribly hurt that its life is diſpaired of. Several horſes, cows, and other cattle are alſo deſtroyed.

WATERTOWN, *September* 18.

By a veſſel arrived from Cape Francois we learn, that about ſeven weeks ago a veſſel arrived there from Bourdeaux, after fifty-two days paſſage; the maſter of which ſays, that he ſaw in a French newspaper which he read, that the Engliſh miniſtry had made an offer of Canada to the French King, if he would engage not to aſſiſt the Engliſh colonies in the preſent diſpute; but that the French King replied, that he would not accept it as a preſent, as he could take Canada when he pleaſed. He alſo read in the French papers, that the Engliſh miniſtry had offered Weſt Florida to the Spaniards, on condition that they would not aſſiſt the colonies; but the Spaniards had rejected the offer, bidding the Engliſh Ambaſſador to remember the conduct of the Engliſh when the ſeven provinces of Holland revolted from Spain.

NEW-PORT, *September* 18.

Several ſmall veſſels, which had been moſt unrighteouſly taken by the ſhips of war on this ſtation, were laſt Monday ſtripped of every rag of ſails, all the rigging except the ſhrouds, all their ſmall ſtores, cables and anchors, turned adrift, and drove aſhore on Goat-Iſland, &c. Theſe veſſels, we underſtand, belonged to poor laborious people, the whole ſupport of whoſe families depended on what they made by freighting wood, &c.

Laſt Monday the Swan ſloop ſailed to convoy ſeveral veſſels to Boſton, which had been taken in and off this port, viz. a ſloop from Connecticut, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with horſes, &c. a ſchooner from the Weſt-Indies, taken out of Stonington; and a large ſloop from Jamaica, which had been to New-York, ſailed from thence under pretence of going to England, and pretended to put in here for a maſt; and another ſloop, with ſalt and ſome ſugar, from the Weſt-Indies.

NEW-LONDON, *Sept.* 8.

Three companies of the troops laſt raiſed in this colony, are ordered to Stonington, and one company to Lyme, where they are ſtationed for the protection of thoſe places.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 27.

We hear from Dutcheſs County, that laſt Saturday ſe'ennight, James Smith, Eſq; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that County, was very handſomely tarred and feathered, for acting in open contempt of the reſolves of the county Committee, as was Coen Smith of ſaid place for the like behaviour; they were carted five or ſix miles into the country. The Judge undertook to ſue for, and recover the arms taken from the tories by order of ſaid Committee, and actually committed one of the Committee, who aſſiſted at diſarming the tories, which enraged the people ſo much, that they roſe and reſcued the priſoner, and poured out their reſentment on this villainous retailer of the law.

On Monday laſt the independent battalian, commanded by Colonel Hyer, were reviewed by General Wooſter, and, by a variety of performances, diſcovered a proficiency in military diſcipline, very much to the approbation of the General, and of many reſpectable ſpectators.

Intelligence from the army now on an expedition to Canada.

Extract of a letter dated at the carrying place, near Ticonderoga, Sept. 14, 1775, *from an officer in the New-York forces.*

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that I have at length reached this place with all my people, having been ſo fortunate as not to be left by one of them on the way. They are a parcel of hearty lads, and from ſome circumſtances that have occurred, I flatter myſelf they will not turn their noſes from the ſmell of gun powder, in the day of trial, which is near at hand, as we intend ſetting off to-morrow morning, on our way to the Iſle aux Noix, where I underſtand they are impatiently waiting our coming, in order to make an attack on the fort, which the regulars have built at St. John's, we are ſo much wanted there, that the boats are ordered to be in readineſs to receive the company under my command, in preference to the others, it is ſaid the Canadians have poſitively refuſed to take any part at all in the diſpute: I fancy they are a good deal like——and intend to join the ſtrongeſt party, although they ſupply both with proviſions for the ready penny. We have met with nothing but difficulties and embarraſsments, at every poſt on our way.

"The troops have been much retarded for want of boats, &c. &c. ſome ſtill detained on that account. I am in perfect good health, which I pray God to continue, till I can give a good account of that raſcal Carleton, and his bloody backs, I call them ſo, not ſo much for the colour of their cloth, as for their baſe and ſavage conduct, in ſuffering the head of the brave Capt. Baker to be ſevered from his body, and fixed upon a pole at St. John's, where it now remains as a monument of their ſavage tempers, and an incentive to us, bravely to revenge his death, or fall in the glorious attempt. I have nothing new to communicate, except a ſmall ſkirmiſh has lately happened near St. John's, occaſioned by a party of about 50 men going out to reconoitre; they were ſurprized (it is ſaid) by a party of regulars, Canadians and ſavages, who lay in ambuſh, concealed in the hedge or very high graſs; we had five or ſix men killed, and ſeveral wounded, four or five of whom have ſince died of their wounds: Major Hobby and Capt. Mead of Connecticut are ſlightly wounded. The enemy had ſeveral killed and wounded, among the former, a certain Capt. Tyce, of John's town, Tryon county, a native of New-Jerſey, who was formerly a Captain in the ſervice of that province, and an old acquaintance of mine, but it now appears he was a rank tory, I am very happy to think he met the fate which I hope every raſcal like him will ſhare before the matter is ended.

"The above is the beſt account I could obtain, and I believe is a pretty juſt one.

"I have only to add my compliments to all friends, and requeſt they will be kind enough to excuſe my not writing to them ſeverally, as I have this moment received orders to embark, and every minute of time will neceſſarily be taken up in preparing for my departure from hence, I am &c.

"Col. Fleming, Mr. Trumbull, Capt. Quackenbos, Mr. Pearcy, and Lieut. Van Waggener, with my brother officers, deſire their kind compliments to you and all friends."

Extract of another letter from Mr. Walter Livingſton, *Deputy Quarter Maſter General, dated at Albany, the* 20th *or* 21ſt *inſtant, (Sept.)* 1775, *to a Gentleman in New-York.*

"General Montgomery is by this time, either in poſſeſſion of St. John's or defeated; he embarked with 11 or 12 hundred men, and a party of Canadians, who came to Iſle aux Noix, to join our army, the number is not mentioned. Mr. Livingſton of Montreal, with a party of Canadians, attacked the King's troops, killed 12, and drove off the remainder, he has ſent for ſome men, to Iſle aux Noix, and they are granted him."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Iſle aux Noix, to his friend in New-York, dated Sept. 17, 1775.

"I have juſt time to acquaint you, that to-morrow, we intend to ſtrike a deciſive blow at St. John's.—We have already had two ſkirmiſhes, in the firſt we loſt ſeven men, beſides ſix or ſeven wounded, our enemy had nine Indians killed on the ſpot, with twice as many wounded as we are informed. The ſavages appear barbarous to the laſt degree, not content with ſcalping, they dug up our dead and mangled them in the moſt ſhocking manner. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing two of them ſcalped as a retaliation for their barbarity. This happened after our laſt action, in which none of us was hurt. An armed boat, which threw ſhells and grape ſhot briskly for a time, though without doing miſchief, was fortunately divided by a ſalute from a twelve pounder from one of our gundaloes. It is ſaid there were 30 regulars in the boat, who all periſhed either by the ſhot or in the Lake. The chief obſtacle we ſhall meet with to-morrow, will be a ſtrong ſchooner, which we are determined to board, ſhe mounts eighteen nine pounders, and was launched but two days before we took poſſeſſion of this iſland. How this enterpriſe will ſucceed, God only knows, but I ſtill have hopes to ſee you and all my friends once more at New-York."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 2.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, Sept. 18.

"We have an account from Boſton, that they are demoliſhing the ſouth end of the town, in order to build a fortification from river to river; but we have given over all expectation of their coming out; on the other hand, from ſeveral deſerters who have come in, we are informed, that they are preparing to build barracks on the Charleſtown ſide, and waiting for reinforcements."

Extract of a letter from New-Port, Rhode-Iſland, September 18.

"*Tweedy's brig arrived here laſt evening from Boſton, the Capt. ſays he left it laſt Monday; all things tolerably quiet—No talk of any attack upon our army—that the Capt. of the Nautilus was broke for quitting his ſtation in your river, and letting the ſoldiers cloath ing paſs by him—he plead that he was threatened by your gallies, that he did not think it ſafe to ſtay there alone, but all did not avail; he is ſucceeded by Capt. Greaves, nephew to the Admiral.—Perhaps you may have a larger ſhip, or more than one; they don't ſeem to like your gallies. There are no more troops come as yet, and they confeſs we are too ſtrong for them.—Captain Dean, in a ſloop from your port, was brought in here yeſterday by the Roſe man of war.*"

Extract of a letter from Newbern, in North-Carolina, dated September 9, 1775.

"*We had a violent hurricane the* 2*d inſtant, which has done a vaſt deal of damage here, at the bar, and at Matamuſkeet, near* 150 *lives being loſt at the bar, and* 13 *in one neighbourhood at Matamuſkeet.*

"*Our Convention will riſe next week, They have agreed to raiſe* 1000 *men, to be ſtationed as follows—*200 *at Newbern,* 200 *at Edentown,* 200 *at Saliſbury, and* 400 *at Cape Fear. Mr. James Moor, and Mr. Robert How, of Cape Fear, are appointed Colonels. Francis Naſh and Alexander Martin, of Hillſborough and Saliſbury, Lieutenant-Colonels. Thomas Clark, of Hillſborough, and John Patton, of Pamlico, Majors, Dr. White, of Cape Fear, Adjutant.*

"*There has been a conference held with the chiefs of the Regulators, They have ſome ſcruples about the oath adminiſtered to them by Gov. Tryon; but ſome of them have ſigned a teſt or aſſociation, and are now ſigning, and apprehend no danger from them.*"

In Committee, Cheſter County, Sept. 25, 1775.

Whereas ſome perſons, evidently inimical to the liberty of America, have induſtriouſly propagated a report, "That the military Aſſociators of this county, in conjunction with the Aſſociators in general, intend to overturn the conſtitution, by declaring an independency, in the execution of which they are to be aided by this Committee, and the Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, with the arms now making for this county;" and as ſuch report could not originate but among the *worſt* of *men*, for the *worſt* of purpoſes.—This Committee have therefore thought proper to *declare*, and they do hereby *declare* their abhorrence, even of an idea ſo pernicious in its nature, as they ardently wiſh for nothing more than a happy and ſpeedy reconciliation, on conſtitutional principles, with that ſtate from whom they derive their origin.

By Order of the Committee.

ANTHONY WAYNE, *Chairman.*

This Committee do recommend it to the inhabitants of each townſhip within this county, to meet at their uſual place or places for holding elections in the ſame on Wedneſday, the 11th of October inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuſe one or more Committee-men, to repreſent them in Committee for the enſuing year; and the Committee ſo choſen are deſired to meet at the houſe of David Cowpland, in the borough of Cheſter, on Monday the 23d of ſaid month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.——The Committee then adjourned until Monday the 2d of October, to meet in the borough of Cheſter, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the members of this committee are deſired to attend.

By Order of the Committee.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

At leſs than Prime Coſt,

A COPPER STILL and WORM, which contains upwards of ſeventy gallons, and has been in uſe only part of one ſeaſon. Enquire of ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, near the Drawbridge, who have alſo for ſale, a general aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS and MILL STONES, on reaſonable terms. †

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER,

In BURLINGTON,

THE BURLINGTON

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776:

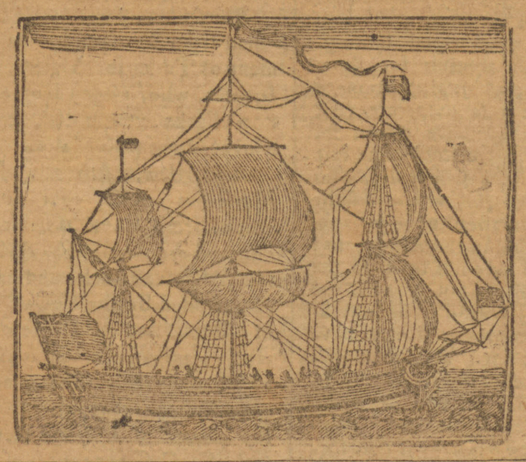
CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining matter, in proſe and verſe.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 207.

DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, October 9, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Wkitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 7	1d. loaf is 0 8¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 15¼	2d. ditto, 1 1¼	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 14½	4d. ditto, 2 2½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 12½	8d. ditto, 4 5	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 10¾	12d. ditto, 6 7	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the sign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, in Second-street, is now selling off, at the most reasonable rates, his stock of GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE, second and low-priced broad-cloths, of the most fashionable colours;
Shalloons, rattinets and buttons to suit ditto;
A variety of plains and kerseys;
Spotted and plain swanskins;
Scarlet and drab coloured coatings;
Buff, green and white hair plush;
Mens and womens silk velvets;
Black serge denime for breeches;
Flannels and baizes;
Best Scotch plaid for gentlemens gowns and boys Highland dress;
Superfine rose blankets;
Blue and green moreens;
Scotch, white and coloured threads;
Camblets and coloured crapes;
Yellow and blue callimancoes;
Black sattins and tasseties;
Table-cloths and diaper;
Superfine kenting handkerchiefs;
Excellent white yard wide stay ticking;
Durants and tammies;
White and black Barcelona handkerchiefs;
Superfine 4 thread black and cloth coloured worsted breeches patterns;
A variety of mens, womens, boys and girls knit and wove worsted stockings;
Silk breeches patterns and gloves;
A large assortment of mens ribbed and plain white and marbled silk stockings;
Womens plain and embroidered clocks ditto;
A few pieces of Irish Hollands;
A variety of Regimental Cloth, with proper trimmings.

The said GEORGE BARTRAM would be obliged to those persons who are indebted to him to pay off their accompts, otherwise he will be under the necessity of recovering them by law.

This Day is published, and now selling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street,
Compleat in three volumes, with neat bindings—Price Thirty six Shillings,

That new and interesting Work of great integrity,

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS; or, AN ENQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES. Illustrated by, and established upon, FACTS and REMARKS, extracted from a variety of AUTHORS, antient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People, to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those errors, defects and abuses; of restoring the Constitution, and saving the State. By J. BURGH, Gentleman; author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other works.

*** The subscribers are requested to call or send for the third volume, which is the completion of their setts.

N. B. Compleat setts of Lord CHESTERFIELD's LETTERS, with neat bindings, may also be had at said BELL's—Price Twenty-six Shillings.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Irish servant lad, who has three years and seven months to serve. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Workhouse in Philadelphia.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the borough of Wilmington, the 25th of last month, at night, a brown MARE, long sided, a natural pacer but trots sometimes, neither brand nor ear mark that is known, her heighth not certain, but supposed to be about fourteen hands and a half, has a remarkable four square star in her forehead pretty large, shod before with a pair of shoes steeled at the toes, the mane hangs mostly on the off side, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever secures the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, or for the mare and thief the above Reward, paid by

† RICHARD CARSAN.

Frederick County, Maryland, Sept. 26, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of gaol last night, DAVID ALSPAUGH, born in Germany, speaks good English, is about 40 years of age, has black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat, black plush waistcoat and breeches, and black stockings; he speaks very soft and smooth, and affects to be genteel; has a watch in his pocket. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS FRENCH, Sheriff.

MADE AND SOLD BY
ROBERT PARRISH,

At his house in Third-street, a few doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite the Golden Swan Tavern,

ALL sorts of PLANES, suitable for carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, &c. which are allowed to be as complete as any made in London. Said PARRISH has a compleat hand from Birmingham, who has been bred a bit-maker, and used to work for a plane-maker in London, who makes boring bits of various sizes, from a cooper's bung-borer to the smallest sized bits, and gimblets of several sizes; also braces, with brass or steel collars and pads, or any other kind, compleat sets of bits fitted to each brace, or any number required, either bright or black; augers of any size, gouges, chissels, and several kinds of small edge tools, suitable for joiners, carpenters or carvers. He continues to make Dutch Fans as usual, and various machines for grist-mills, such as the rolling screen improved, &c. also paper moulds of different kinds, dusters, wire strainers for engines at paper works, sieves and riddles, wire-work for cellar windows, milk-houses, &c. chains of various sorts, and any other kind of wire work in use, wrought by hand or with machines.—Orders from the country will be diligently attended to.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 21st day of October instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the subscriber, living on the premises,

NINE contiguous Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, being part of the plantation commonly known by the name of the VINEYARD. No. 1, containing 2 acres, 1 quarter and 25 perches. No. 2, containing 1 acre, 3 quarters and 25 perches. No. 3, containing 2 acres, 1 quarter and 25 perches. No. 4, containing 3 acres and 12 perches, on which is erected a dwelling-house and barn. No. 5, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 6, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 7, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 8, containing 1 acre, 2 quarters and 15 perches. And No. 9, containing 3 acres and 17 perches. On which premises is planted a young orchard of apple-trees and peach-trees, having a number of fine springs sufficient to water the same, being pleasantly situated for country seats for Gentlemen, having a fine prospect to the Upper Ferry and Falls of Schuylkill, likewise the privilege of a public landing on Schuylkill River, and of two roads of fifty feet wide. A plan of the whole may be seen at the London Coffee-house, and at the subscriber's.

‡ JOHN WEIDMAN.

Wilmington, September 25, 1775.

THE EXAMINATION of the WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL will be held on *Wednesday*, the 18th of *October* ensuing, at which time the Trustees of said school are requested to attend.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his stall at the Court house every day of the week (Sundays excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-street, near the Market, Philadelphia.

August 5, 1775.

THERE was taken up and put into Lewis-Town Gaol, a Negro Man named CALEB FRISKEY, about thirty-five years of age, very much pitted with the small-pox. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for the same on the 5th day of November next, by

DORMON LOFLOND, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN exact VIEW of the late BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN, June 17th, 1775; in which an advanced party of 700 Provincials stood an attack made by eleven regiments and a train of artillery of the Ministerial forces, and after an engagement of two hours retreated to their main body at Cambridge, leaving 1100 of the Regulars killed and wounded on the field:—With a view of General Putnam; a part of Boston; Charlestown in flames; Breeds-Hill; Provincial breast-work; a broken officer; and the Somerset man of war and a frigate firing upon Charlestown.

It shall be printed on a good crown imperial paper, and be delivered to the subscribers in about ten days. The price to subscribers is Five Shillings plain, or Seven Shillings and Six Pence.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. W. and T. Bradford, James Humphreys, jun. John Dunlap, Hall and Sellers, and by NICHOLAS BROOKS, the publisher of said View, in Philadelphia; Charles Young, Baltimore; French Battal, Dover; W. Skilling, Cross Roads, Duck Creek; H. Gaine, and R. Sase, New-York; T. Tadlow, Newcastle; Francis Overly, Bethlehem; J. Borden, Esq; Bordentown; J. Emperson, Trenton; George Bickham, Lancaster; J. Martin, Snow-Hill, Maryland; A. Outton, Accomack; A. Rose, Reading; and S. Calvert, Norfolk, Virginia.

N. B. Frames and Glass to be had of the above-said NICHOLAS BROOKS.

WANTED TO RENT,

A LOT from four to ten acres, within two or three miles of the city. Any person having such a one to let, by leaving a line with the Printer, will be called upon.

September 12, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in New-London Township, Chester County, an Irish servant man named JAMES HOOD, about twenty years of age, and about five feet six inches high, slim made, stoop shouldered, down look; had on when he went away, a wilton coat, fustian jacket, two pair of trowsers, two shirts, one brown and the other white linen, old shoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT WILKIN.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th instant, (September) from the subscribers, living in Burlington County, West New-Jersey, two Dutch servant men, viz. JOHN LARENCE TEMPLE, about twenty-five years of age, five feet five inches high, black hair and black eyes; had on when he went away, an oznabrigs shirt, striped ticken trowsers, striped camblet under jacket, a cloth coloured ditto, half worn castor hat, brown ribbed stockings, and is a shoemaker by trade.——JOSEPH RAMALINS, about twenty-four years of age, five feet four inches high, much pitted with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a pair of purple buckskin breeches, red under jacket, brown upper ditto, new yarn stockings, good shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the above servants and secures them in any gaol, so that their masters may have them again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE DOUGLASS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or

† ISAAC PEARSON, and TIMOTHY ABBOTT.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ship Hannah, a servant man named DANIEL M'POULL, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five or six inches high, pitted with the small pox, has black hair curled; had on when he went away, a claret coloured surtout, a brown coat almost worn out, black sattinet breeches, a pair of blue stockings, and old shoes; he took with him three white shirts, a wool hat bound with black tape, and an English ditto. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, shall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN GRAY, in Spruce-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, or WILLIAM DASON, in West Caln Township, Chester County, near the sign of the Waggon on the Lancaster road. ‡

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 3d inst. (September) an English servant man named LUKE HANMORE, about nineteen years of age, by trade a taylor, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a likely slim fellow, with dark brown hair not very long, and dark eyes; had on when he went away, a dark gray short coattee which has been turned, green waistcoat, black breeches, light blue worsted stockings, old shoes, and a small hat. Whoever apprehends the said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN PETERKIN.

CAMBRICKS AND LAWNS,
TO BE SOLD BY
KING AND HARPER,

The second door above Fifth-street, in Arch-street.*

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market-street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, white Russia sheetings, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, silver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said store.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE, *August 1.*

Some seasonable Strictures on the PURPORT *and* IMPORT *of General Gage's Account of the Engagement, on the Heights near Charles-Town, on Saturday the 17th of June.*

THE purport of General Gage's letter, as presented to the public, is to persuade the people of this country that the Provincials were defeated, while the true import of the letter is, that the Regulars were beaten, or at least suffered all the consequences of a defeat.

What kind of a redoubt, or defences were they that could be erected or raised in one night, or from nine o'clock of the evening of the 16th, till three o'clock the next morning, when the Alarm frigate, lying in the bay, first gave notice, that the Provincials were raising works, and constructing batteries?

Did the 5th, 38th, 43d, 52d, 47th Regiments of Foot, the 2d Battalion of the Marines, 20 companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, with a reinforcement of more Grenadiers and Light Infantry, amounting in the whole to at least nine complete Regiments of Foot, besides the Artillery and Volunteers, make no more than "something above 2000 men," that is, at the rate of about 200 in each regiment?

Which party was it that set fire to Charles-Town? and in whose favour did that "manœuvre appear critical?"

Is it even pretended in the General's narrative, that the King's troops could have sustained the fire, if the rebels had not been kept within their works by the continual cannonade from the ships of war, which covered their landing and facilitated their approach to the slight works, hastily raised on the peninsula the preceding evening?

If then we suppose that the works were forced by the assistance of the ships of war, with what prospect of success will the Regulars meet the Rebels in the open field, where they can expect to derive no assistance from the navy?

Did the Regulars remain masters of the field? if so, why not tell it?

If they got possession of the Heights, how long did they stay on the field? What works did they raise; and what force did they leave in them, in order to prevent the Rebels from again occupying them, and thereby putting the whole army between two fires, namely from the heights of Charles-Town, and those of Roxbury?

If, on the other hand, General Howe thought proper to abandon them, and return to Boston, why are we not told when, and in what manner? Was there no one movement, measure, manœuvre, nor actual operation, military or civil, taken or agreed on, from the instant the Rebels were beaten and forced out of their intrenchments, till the instant the dispatches were put on board the Cerberus, a period of FULL EIGHT DAYS?

And lastly, was it ever known, from the time the Israelites passed the Red Sea, that a leader or commander, unless he wrote off the field of battle, transmitted an account of an action, without reporting his present situation, and intimating at the same time some loose sketch of the general measures he had in contemplation, and the probable consequences he expected from them?

Certain alarming Truths, or the Comfort of reflecting on a lucky Escape.

THERE are letters in town of good authority, which assure us that the King's troops would have been totally defeated and cut to pieces, but for the very heavy fire from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships of war. The latter having completely covered the landing of the troops, by which means they had time to form themselves, and to make the necessary disposition for the attack; and the former having set fire to Charles-Town, which broke General Putnam's main disposition, that of drawing his adversaries imperceptibly to decide the fate of the day by small arms. In that event, he was sure of victory, both on account of his superiority in point of numbers, and the enthusiasm with which his men were inspired. He did every thing, however, to detach the Regulars from those advantages they derived from the batteries and ships of war, by retreating from the posts he first occupied; but the great loss in killed and wounded, or the prudent caution of General Howe, prevented the stratagem from taking effect; otherwise, the whole party under his command would have been surrounded and taken prisoners, or put to the sword.

WHILE pleasure reigns unrival'd on this shore,
The streets of Boston stream with British gore;
While like fall'n Romans for new joys we sigh,
Our friends drop breathless, or for mercy cry:
Perhaps the soldier lost to pity's charms,
Now stabs the infant in the mother's arms;
Perhaps the husband sees his bitter part
Weltering in gore, and bleeding from the heart;
Perhaps the lover, plung'd in bitter woe,
Is torn from her whom most he loves below,
And sees the life, he values as his own,
Yielded in pangs, or hears the dying groan!
Perhaps the son, O! agony of pain!
Sees, fatal sight! his aged parent slain;
Perhaps whole families, together hurl'd,
Seek the dread confines of an unknown world.
O! Scene of slaughter, fiends alone enjoy,
Fiends who love death, and wait but to destroy,
Are widows tears, that never cease to roll,
Are mothers pangs that penetrate the soul,
Are shrieks of infants sacrific'd to rage,
The horrid trophies of the present age?
Eternal Father, in thy mercy quell
The flames of faction that arise from hell;
Pour into British hearts the balm of peace,
And bid, O bid, this cruel carnage cease;
Like Isaac's sons, let Britons meet again,
Nor be one brother by another slain.

E. F.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

SOBER ADVICE *to the* MINISTERS.

ADVICE is seldom taken but by men in distress. Your present situation, Lords and Gentlemen, may incline you to lend an ear to one who wishes well to his country, though you have not been disposed hitherto to listen but to those who flattered your views and passions; and those men have uncontrovertably given you information hitherto either ignorantly, treacherously, or falsely, to humour you. They either misled you on the power or on the resolution of the Americans. They told you the colonies either would not or could not resist. Both assertions have proved false. On the other hand, they, whom you thought your enemies, were your true friends. They foretold all that has happened. They warned you on every step you took; they told you you would provoke the Americans beyond their bearing; that all the provinces would unite as one man; that all America would revolt; that a civil war would be the consequence of your measures; that you would risk the loss of America by asserting dominion over it too far; that you would cut up the trade of this country by the roots; that you would involve the nation in a new and unsupportable load of debt; and that when we should be plunged inextricably in so fatal a war, France and Spain would attack us, and compleat our ruin. All this was repeated to you incessantly. A great part of these predictions has already been verified, and whoever does not wilfully shut his eyes, must see how likely all the rest is to follow.

America is in arms from one end of that vast continent to the other. Their soldiers have behaved well, and yours ill. Your General and army are cooped up in Boston. That army that would look America into submission, has run away from what you called a raw militia, and is besieged. You sent for their ringleaders, and those ringleaders are bombarding the executioners of your orders. Their army commands the heights, and even your ships are not safe. Will you persist? Does political prudence consist in obstinacy after conviction? Will you go on to risk the loss of so vast a part of his Majesty's dominions? Will you destroy trade to prove you are not afraid? Will you invite foreign war, rather than stop a civil war? Will you, by obstinacy, enrage this country as well as America? You engage Parliament to support your rash measures, by assurances that the Americans neither would nor could resist! Will Parliament, whom you have deceived, continue to trust you? Parliament sees that you had bad information, bad intelligence. Every thing has fallen out contrary to what you foretold, and exactly as opposition foretold. Both Parliament and the nation see that there are wiser men in opposition than in Administration. The farther you proceed the more you will lose reputation. I am no well wisher to opposition, quoad opposition; I am to my country, and desire to see these breaches healed before they are past a remedy. Confess your errors like men. It may be glorious to hold out against a foreign enemy to the last; but to soften towards our own countrymen is a noble sacrifice. Treat in time; make concessions, reunite the countries you have set at variance. Cast off the flatterers that have misled you, and give us peace while it is worth having. You must treat at last, or you must destroy America, or you must undo this country—either will draw down the last ruin on your own heads. Your Sovereign will discover the mischiefs you have drawn on him and his people. Opposition, whom you have treated as public enemies, will prove to have been the real friends of their country; and though they were too weak to prevent your fatal measures, they will be strong enough, when called for by the voice of both countries, to punish you for your evil councils.

The voice of the nation begins to open against you. Every misfortune that happens will deepen the tone. As every misfortune has been foretold, you cannot plead ignorance. Your opposers will be reverenced as prophets. The luke-warm amongst your friends already begin to change their note. They own you have been mistaken; and as no man likes to be in the wrong, they impute their own concurrence to your misinformation. Interested men will go farther. They discover the difficulties of your situation, and will avail themselves of it. The more your distresses encrease, the dearer they will sell their support. The more violent your measures shall be, if you do not make peace, the higher price will be set on votes; for by votes your measures must be carried. Double pensions, triple bribes will be demanded; pensions for life and reversions will be insisted on, because your administration is looked upon to be of short duration, and no man will lend himself to obnoxious measures for transitory stipends.

The enormous bills you will have to lay before next session of Parliament, will amaze all mankind. The increase of the land-tax will shock the country gentlemen whom you made believe the war would be over in six months. That war, that is likely to be of long duration, will sink the stocks, and the stocks which are kept up at present by the danger of employing money in trade, will be still less inviting.

You must raise great sums of money, which can never be paid; and therefore must give higher premiums. The certainty of the prodigious sums of money you will want, will make men hoard their money in order to lend it to government at an enormous advantage: So that the more money you want, the harder it will be to get it, and the dearer you must pay for it. These are but sketches of the difficulties you will have to encounter in six months.

It is said you think of hiring foreign troops to subdue America. What is the first comment on such a thought? That you have not more than men enough to guard these islands; that you can spare no more. What a hint to our enemies! But are not foreign powers sensible of your necessities? How excessive will be their demands before they let out their troops to you! Will you dare to lay before the Parliament subsidiary treaties for mercenaries to cut the throats of our brethren? How will you support the expence of transports, forage and victualing? Will you raise a famine here to support mercenaries in America? We have heard of Hessians, Hanoverians, even of Russians. Hessians you cannot get enough to do any service; nor Hanoverians. Fifty thousand men would not conquer America. Such swarms can only come from Russia. When we reflect on the prodigious sums which a trifling number of Hessians and Hanoverians cost this country in the last war, though to fight almost at their own doors, is it possible that we should not sink under the burthen, if a vaster number were transported across the Atlantic, and maintained there.

The amazing danger of sending a large army of Russians to America, would startle the warmest partizan of administration. For whom would a large army of Russians conquer a single district? For us, who cannot subdue a single colony? are we so envenomed against our colonies, that we had rather they were under the dominion of Russia? But on this project I look as impracticable. A ministry must be desparate and hopeless indeed, that but thinks of such expedients.

Compassion even for our own troops ought to inspire lenient measures. To what destruction are exposed those we have sent not even to fair war. The Americans fight for their own heads, for their wives, children, possessions, freedom and country. They know their advantages, and will take all, as men will in a civil war. They fire from houses, from hedges, from defiles. This must dishearten our soldiers, who are not upon equal footing. Every parent, every wife will tremble for those who are sent on such savage and disproportionate warfare. The Americans are so desperate that they will take no quarter; they have shown so. Do men who take no quarter, give any? And is it possible to conquer three millions of people, who fight for religion, liberty, property, and who fight in despair? How unlike is desperation to the cowardice we were told would be found in the Americans!

But have we not trusted, do we not trust to the most fallacious visions? Do we not rely on the faith of France and Spain?—Would it be unreasonable to ask, if those treacherous assurances have not been dearly bought? If France and Spain has asked no sacrifices as the price of their inactivity, the less are their promises to be depended upon. But how soon will sacrifices be demanded? Will not ignominious concessions be exacted, if they forbear to attack us? What can our Ministers refuse to foreign powers, when sinking under a civil war, drained of men, and with a scanty naval force at home?

Ministers do and must know these difficulties better than a private person. But when every private man must be sensible of the truth of these positions, what will Ministers be answerable for, that with their eyes open run counter to all common sense?

It will not avail them to halloo the people, as they do, against opposition and the repealers of the stamp-act. The lowest of the people must discover the difference between those prudent patriots who prevented the effusion of blood, and those who by false representations have hurried us into a civil war. The Ministers show themselves enemies, inveterate enemies, both to the Americans, and to those who endeavoured to prevent this war. The opposition foretold all that has happened, and exhorted the Ministers not to persist in such fatal measures. The return was, to paint such good advice as the cause of the evil, and both Americans and English patriots have been held out as men who deserved to be massacred. How desparate have our Ministers made themselves with Americans, with patriots, and with the people to whom they have misrepresented both! But let them tread back their steps, perhaps it is not yet too late. The ruin of a great nation is worth being prevented by a frank confession of errors. The Ministers stand on a precipice. May the warning voice of a low and obscure man reach their hearts! He wishes no evil to them; he wishes they may not make our destruction and their own inevitable.

IGNOTUS.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

To the QUEEN.

MADAM,

TO be the Royal Consort of the British Sovereign gives you the first pretension to the illustrious title of *Britannia*; under which glorious appellation I beseech you to stand forth with the words of this petition, and your loving and endearing subjects, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

IMPARTIAL.

BRITANNIA.

YE stately Sisters!***
Ye beauteous columns of the British Isle!
Say, Why so pensive?
O! tell me, ye Gods, defer not a moment,
Have rivals from some interior quarter sprung?
Or, is Fortune fickle, and wills to sway the sceptre
in another land?
[*Kneeling.*] Let me invoke your pity to their
drooping heads,
Weeping!——not for themselves, but for their
children.
Millions prostrate at their feet, praying relief,
Not in their power to grant.
The sluice of plenty drained!
The gates of commerce shut!
———We ask th' important cause. [*Rising.*]

(*Thus the* ORACLE.)

Oracle. "Thy gracious call, with purity of heart and sanctity of manners, has pierc'd the topmost Heav'n; and by Heav'nly mission reply—
"The Persians, Romans, and bravest empires fell.
"Eventual fate on all luxuriant powers!
"In this exuberance dominion revels:
"Yea, her own vitals sap,
"And thus becomes impostumate,
"And thus becomes her fall.
"Events are never at rest,
"But onward move with the wings of time;
"Rough or smooth their course must run,
"In which each moment tells its consequence.
"Thus is prosperity like a flower! which,
"From its primary vegitation, becomes more glorious,
"But, when the meridian past, will soon dissolve,
"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
"Leave not a wreck behind.—This is Nature's law.
"As well attempt to rein the sun—
"She will not stop, neither will she retreat;
"Pursue then with flighted steps
"This radiant image of self;
"Let Phœbus lead forth thy fair hand
"Betimes in the morning,
"And in the golden orb†
"Take thy beloved sleep:
"There take up thy blest abode,
"There thy young men and maidens, old men and children,
"Shall be blest with the labour of their hands,
"And happy shalt thou be."———

[BRITANNIA, *kneeling.*]
Indulgent Heaven! This
Once respect my prayer—
Shall this fair land, this land of promise,
This, this, dread of nations, kingdoms, states and governments,
This pride of empires, fall!—
Oh! restrain thine hand.
Revoke this dread decree.—
Spurn th' envenom'd cause!
And, by thine healing aliment,
Let Industry live.

*** *Alluding to the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of the Three Kingdoms.*

† *Western Climes.*

ROME, July 5.

IT should seem that the Pope has not yet given over his project of letting at liberty the Jesuits, prisoners in the castle of St. Angelo, for his Holiness has again had lately several conferences on that subject with the Spanish Minister.

Marseilles, July 10. Two caravals, which sailed from Tetuan, having on board a reinforcement of Turks for Algiers, met with two Maltese frigates, who, after a long engagement, in which 800 Turks were killed, took the caravals, and conveyed them to Malta.

Amsterdam, July 24. The last letters from Marseilles advise, that at Algiers, the whole gulph, from Cape Matifoux, is guarded by one hundred thousand men, divided into two bodies of forty thousand each, and one of twenty thousand, commanded by the Bey of Constantine, the Bey of Titezy, and the Calife of the Bey of Mascara, who encamps in person at Arzean, with about 30 or 40,000 men. The guard of one of the city gates called Babazout, is entrusted to the Aga of the place, with 6000 men under his command, and the Cassanary occupies with 2000 men the gate named Barbaranet. In the tower of Cassina there are 3000 men, and 1000 under the command of the Vixilagi of the marine are appointed to guard the Mole. The artillery extends from Cape Cassina to Cape Matifoux.

LONDON.

July 25. Ministers were continually going to and from Kew on Sunday and yesterday, to communicate, and consult about, the news from America, which was not thought good enough for an extraordinary Gazette last night.

His Majesty, it is thought, will be in town tomorrow early, in order to take the advice of the cabinet at St. James's.

There are letters from Boston which mention, that the Light Horse had been reviewed since their arrival, and were found to be in very good condition, and quite recovered from the fatigue of their voyage, and pronounced by Gen. Burgoyne fit for actual service, and it was expected they would soon leave Boston, it having been determined, after several councils of war, to march up the country.

A correspondent has favoured us with an old but good observation:—"In free states, 'tis true, there are factions; though all opposition is not faction. Faction is an unreasonable opposition, which oft becomes an evil to the public; yet, if the good of free governments be considered as the *absolute security* of person and property, with full liberty of examining all doctrines and opinions, this small evil of faction will be like a spot on the sun, lost in the glory which surrounds it. If Liberty, the spring of all rational, good and manly happiness, cannot be kept in good health without *opposition*, then that very opposition, though attended with some evil, is *good*."

A young merchant is lately arrived in the Speke Indiaman, who by the rice contract and other articles of merchandize has acquired 300,000l.

July 27. Yesterday there was a privy council at St. James's, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Sandwich, Rochford, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Hertford, Falmouth, and Mansfield, Welbore Ellis, Esq; &c. assisted.

There was also a levee yesterday, where, besides the above gentlemen, were present Lord Cadogan, Lord Mountstewart, several military and naval chiefs, and the Spanish, French, and most of the foreign Ambassadors.

When the additional annoyance from the shipping against the Provincials in the late action at Charlestown is recollected, the vain boast of superior advantages on the side of the regulars, must of course fall to the ground, and the American bravery must be admitted, as being destitute of any such auxiliary assistance, so that in point of fair play fight, man to man, the Americans have every honourable apparency of heroic advantage.

A correspondent begs leave to ask by what legal authority the law martial can be put in force in any part of the British empire, without an apparent affront to the civil establishment, and a violation of the constitution at large.

An account is daily expected of some important exploit of General Carlton.

The Gorget worn on the breasts of the officers has been a good mark for the Provincials, and the levellers have taken good aim at it, if we may be allowed to judge from the numbers of our commissioned officers killed and wounded.

It is said that orders are sent to General Gage to let all the officers be cloathed and accoutred as common soldiers, and the serjeants to have firelocks instead of halberts whenever they are likely to be engaged in battle again.

The Cerberus frigate of war, whose arrival from Boston was announced to be on Sunday last, has been off the Isle of Wight ever since Saturday se'nnight, and the dispatches she brought from thence were actually delivered at St. James's on Sunday the 16th inst. by four o'clock in the afternoon.

July 28. The Duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Hockstet, wrote upon a soldier's back as follows: "We have gained a compleat victory, "and I have got Marshal Talard in my coach;" with which Col. Parke arrived the 5th day at St. James's.

Fifteen thousand stands of arms were shipped last week at the Tower, for Quebec, in order to arm the Roman Catholicks of that province.

We are informed, it is resolved to send more troops to America. It must be a very disagreeable service to men of liberal ideas; and to officers particularly, who are selected for slaughter.

Wednesday orders were sent to Hanover for four regiments of Hanoverians to hold themselves in immediate readiness to embark for America, and yesterday several transports sailed from the river to take the above troops on board.

It is said the militia throughout England will be embodied forthwith.

Capt. W. Granstone, of the brig Mayflower, from the West-Indies, who arrived on Wednesday in the river, says he met in his passage a fleet of French men of war, who detained him three days, and examined all his papers; they were full of troops, and were bound for the West Indies.

'Tis reported that an universal discontent prevails in a neighbouring kingdom, on the people's having been already threatened with a land-tax as soon as their senate meets, so that an Hibernian opposition may soon be as formidable to some folks, as an American resistance is at present.

Letters from Boston mention, that Col. Abercrombie, before he expired, said to those about him, "My friends, we have fought in a bad cause, and therefore I have my reward, as the rest have had that are gone before me. Had I fell in fighting against an enemy, I had died with honour, but posterity will brand us for massacreing our fellow-subjects; therefore, my friends, sheath your swords till you have an enemy to engage with." In about two hours after he expired.

Agents are at this time very busy in procuring, on advantageous terms, ship carpenters, &c. for the service of Spain. The Nero, Capt. Deen, sailed last Monday from the river for Cadiz, with upwards of sixty useful men on board.

July 29. We hear that a Great Personage, when he first read General Gage's letter on the late action, exclaimed,—"I am sorry for the loss of my subjects, but the laws of my country must be supported."

The good policy of the Americans is particularly conspicuous in their prefering old experienced officers to young, raw, and fool-hardy striplings.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 14.

"Letters from Bohemia advise, that ten thousand peasants in the circle of Koningnatz, and Chrudemen had joined themselves to the Moravian brethren; by which addition that people are said to amount to ninety thousand in that kingdom; the Moravians, emboldened by their numbers, have demanded the free exercise of their religion, and have sent deputies to solicit the protection of a foreign prince, who has referred them to their legitimate sovereign. This court has sent, therefore, the Count Collowrath, Chancellor of Bohemia, to them, who, it is said, has orders to employ all amicable means in the world to restore tranquility to that kingdom."

August 1. A letter received by a Gentleman in Westminster from Mr. Grant, one of the Surgeons attending the Military Infirmary at Boston, dated June 23, says,—"I have scarce time sufficient to eat my meals, therefore you must expect but a few lines: I have been up two nights, assisted with four mates, dressing our men of the wounds received the last engagement; many of the wounded are daily dying, and many must have both legs amputated. The Provincials had either exhausted their ball, or they were determined that every wound should prove mortal; their muskets were charged with old nails and angular pieces of iron, and from most of our men being wounded in the legs, we are inclined to believe it was their design, not wishing to kill the men, but leave them as burdens on us, to exhaust our provisions and engage our attention, as well as to intimidate the rest of the soldiery."

August 2. This morning a commission passed the Great Seal of England, constituting and appointing General Gage to be Captain General and General Governor over all North-America.

We are assured it is under consideration to form a Parliament, or General Council, for all the provinces in America, something similar to that of Ireland, the Governors and some particular officers to form an upper House.

August 5. Sir Edward Hawke came to town on Wednesday last, on purpose to attend the Council at St. James's, and yesterday he set off again for Brighthelmstone.

Yesterday Lord Frederick Cavendish took leave of his Majesty at St. James's, being to join his regiment in Ireland, which is ordered to embark for America.

At the same time Lord Masham took leave of his Majesty on the same account.

Late last night an express arrived at St. James's from Boston, which was immediately forwarded to his Majesty at Kew.

Fourteen thousand suits of green regimentals are ordered to be made up with expedition, and sent for the use of the regulars in Boston; all are to be faced with red, and the difference only will be in trimming the button holes with various colours; officers and private men will be alike.

August 8. Yesterday there was a muster of the three regiments of guards on the parade in St. James's Park, when upwards of 60 men offered themselves as volunteers to go to America, and they were immediately draughted into a marching regiment for that purpose, with great promises of preferment.

Orders are given for the cruizers on the American station to take all ships, of what nation soever, which are found within a certain distance of the ports there, which are now shut up.

Orders are sent to Ireland for a stop to be put to the exportation of salt provisions to the ports of France and Spain, or the islands in the West-Indies belonging to those two powers.

CAMBRIDGE, *Sept. 28.*

His Excellency General Washington has been pleased to appoint John George Frazer, Esq; of Virginia, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in the continental army, for the district of Prospect and Winter-Hills.

WORCESTER, *Sept. 29.*

Yesterday a waggon load of money passed thro' this town, from Philadelphia, for the use of the continental army.

HARTFORD, *Oct. 2.*

Capt. Jones from Cape Nichola Mole, who arrived at Middletown from that place a few days since informs, that the 2d of August the Commander in Chief of the French West-India islands arrived at the Mole, and immediately gave orders for all the cannon to be mounted on the new fortification, that 16 French men of war had arrived at Cape Francois with troops on board, and that warlike preparations were every where making in the French part of Hispaniola.

The following addreſs will be publiſhed in Canada, on the arrival there of Col. Arnold, with the troops under his command.

By his EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;
Commander in Chief of the army of the UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

THE unnatural conteſt between the Engliſh Colonies and Great-Britain has now riſen to ſuch a heighth, that arms alone muſt decide it. The Colonies, confiding in the juſtice of their cauſe, and the purity of their intentions, have reluctantly appealed to that Being, in whoſe hands are all human events. He has hitherto ſmiled upon their virtuous efforts—The hand of tyranny has been arreſted in its ravages, and the Britiſh arms which have ſhone with ſo much ſplendor in every part of the globe, are now tarniſhed with diſgrace and diſappointment.—Generals of approved experience, who boaſted of ſubduing this great Continent, find themſelves circumſcribed within the limits of a ſingle city and its ſuburbs, ſuffering all the ſhame and diſtreſs of a ſiege. While the freeborn ſons of America, animated by the genuine principles of liberty and love of their country, with increaſing union, firmneſs and diſcipline, repel every attack and deſpiſe every danger.

Above all, we rejoice, that our enemies have been deceived with regard to you—They have perſuaded themſelves, they have even dared to ſay, that the Canadians were not capable of diſtinguiſhing between the bleſſings of liberty, and the wretchedneſs of ſlavery; that gratifying the vanity of a little circle of nobility—would blind the eyes of the people of Canada.—By ſuch artifices they hoped to bend you to their views, but they have been deceived; inſtead of finding in you that poverty of ſoul, and baſeneſs of ſpirit, they ſee with a chagrin equal to our joy, that you are enlightened, generous, and virtuous—that you will not renounce your own rights, to ſerve as inſtruments to deprive your fellow ſubjects of theirs.—Come then, my brethren, unite with us in an indiſſoluble union; let us run together to the ſame goal.—We have taken up arms in defence of our liberty, our property, our wives, and our children, we are determined to preſerve them or die. We look forward with pleaſure to that day not far remote (we hope) when the inhabitants of America ſhall have one ſentiment, and the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of a free government.

Incited by theſe motives, and encouraged by the advice of many friends to liberty among you, the Grand American Congreſs have ſent an army into your province, under the command of General SCHUYLER; not to plunder, but to protect you; to animate, and bring forth into action thoſe ſentiments of freedom you have diſcloſed, and which the tools of deſpotiſm would extinguiſh through the whole creation.—To co-operate with this deſign, and to fruſtrate thoſe cruel and perfidious ſchemes, which would deluge our frontiers with the blood of women and children; I have detached Col. Arnold into your country, with a part of the army under my command—I have enjoined upon him, and am certain that he will conſider himſelf and act as in the country of his patrons, and beſt friends. Neceſſaries and accommodations of every kind which you may furniſh, he will thankfully receive, and render the full value.—I invite you therefore as friends and brethren, to provide him with ſuch ſupplies as your country affords; and I pledge myſelf not only for your ſafety and ſecurity, but for ample compenſation.—Let no man deſert his habitation—Let no one flee as before an enemy. The cauſe of America and of liberty, is the cauſe of every virtuous American citizen; whatever may be his religion or his deſcent, the United Colonies know no diſtinction but ſuch as ſlavery, corruption and arbitrary domination may create. Come then, ye generous citizens, range yourſelves under the ſtandard of general liberty—againſt which all the force and artifice of tyranny will never be able to prevail. G. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, *October* 5.

By a gentleman from Albany, we have a confirmation of the reports of our provincial forces having cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal, and of Mr. Livingſton's having attacked and defeated a party of the regulars; and a further account that General Montgomery had ſummoned the commanding officer, at St. John's, *Preſcot*, to ſurrender; he for the preſent declined.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 9.

By an expreſs from Ticonderoga, which arrived here on Friday laſt, we are informed, that Gen. Montgomery, on the 18th of September, marched with 500 of the forces under his command round St. John's, and had a ſlight ſkirmiſh with a party of the regulars, who, after a few ſhot, retired before him, and that he then ſat himſelf down before St. John's.

There are flying reports that 2000 Canadians had joined Gen. Montgomery, that he had got poſſeſſion of Montreal, Chamblee and Le Prere, that he had found there a great deal of proviſion, and taken 14 priſoners, and that they had not 19 days proviſion in Fort St. John's.

Extract of a letter from a ſea Captain in Boſton, to his wife in this city, dated September 26.

"I ſhould be glad if you would move into the country, as there are four ſail of men of war going to your port, as I am informed, and have got on board materials for deſtroying the town. There are no ſigns here of matters being made up."

Monday laſt came on the General Election for this province, when the following were choſen for

Philadelphia county. Repreſentatives, John Dickenſon, Michael Hillegas, George Gray, Thomas Potts, Samuel Miles, Joſeph Parker, Robert Morris, Jonathan Roberts. *Sheriffs*, William Dewees, John Bull. *Coroners*, Robert Jewel, William Moulder. *Commiſſioner*, Joſeph Fox. *Aſſeſſors*, John Knor, Jacob Umſtead, Jacob Spencer, Peter Dehaven, James Stevens, Ellis Lewis.

Cheſter county. Repreſentatives, John Morton, Benjamin Bartholomew, James Gibbons, Iſaac Pearſon, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, Joſeph Pennock, Joſeph Pyle. *Sheriffs*, Nathaniel Vernon, William Gibbons. *Coroners*, John Bryan, Harvey Lewis. *Commiſſioner*, William Evans. *Aſſeſſors*, John Jones, David Cloyd, William Montgomery, Richard Thomas, Caleb Davis, Nicholas Fairlamb.

Bucks county. Repreſentatives, William Rodman, John Heany, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, David Twining, John Brown, Thomas Jenks, jun. *Sheriffs*, Samuel Biles, Joſeph Thornton. *Coroners*, George Fell, Joſeph Harvey. *Commiſſioner*, James Chapman. *Aſſeſſors*, John Vandegrift, Jacob Biddleman, David Stevens, Joſeph Milnor, Benjamin Hampton, William Fouſke.

Berks county. Repreſentatives, Edward Biddle, Henry Chriſt. *Sheriffs*, Henry Vanderſlice, Daniel Hunter. *Coroners*, Peter Brecht, Philip Greamer. *Commiſſioner*, Jonathan Jones. *Aſſeſſors*, Michael Furry, John Kerlin, Paul Geiger. John Spoolin, Verner Stam, John Egner.

Lancaſter county. Repreſentatives, George Roſs, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Curtis Grub. *Sheriffs*, John Ferree, Adam Reigard. *Coroners*, Samuel Boyd, Jacob Krug. *Commiſſioner*, William Bowſman. *Aſſeſſors*, Thomas Whiteſide, Michael Wither, Valentine Breniſon, John Blackeſtoſe, Matthew Henderſon, Jonathan Rowland.

Northampton county. Repreſentatives, Peter Kacklein, George Taylor. *Sheriffs*, Henry Fullert, John Orndt. *Coroners*, Jonas Aartzell, Matthias Miller. *Commiſſioner*, Henry Lawald. *Aſſeſſors*, George Gribel, Thomas Everet, Peter Kohler, Peter Sayler, John Rothrock, Abraham Arndt.

Newcaſtle county. Repreſentatives, George Read, John Evans, John M'Kinley, Richard Cantwell, Thomas M'Kean, James Latimer. *Sheriffs*, John Clark, Thomas Duff. *Coroners*, Joſeph Stredham, Robert Bail.

Kent county. Repreſentatives, Cæſar Rodney, William Killin, John Banning, John Haſlet, Tomas Rodney, Vincent Lockerman. *Sheriffs*, Philip Barrett, James Raymond. *Coroners*, Jonathan Sipple, John Bulling.

(Remainder of the elections will be in our next.)

On Tueſday came on the election for the city, when the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Philadelphia city. Burgeſſes, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin. *Wardens*, Thomas Bartow, Jacob Barge. *Street Commiſſioners*, Richard Wells, Andrew Doz. *Aſſeſſors*, Frederick Kuhl, William Lownes, Samuel Clark, Samuel Wheeler, Andrew Tybout, James Creſſon.

Same day at a meeting of the COMMON COUNCIL, SAMUEL POWELL, Eſq; was elected MAYOR of the City for the enſuing year.

By the Honorable JOHN PENN, *Eſquire, Governor and Commander in chief of the province of Pennſylvania, and counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex on Delaware.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that, on the ſixteenth day of laſt month, a certain John Faughnar was robbed and inhumanly murdered, on the highway, near the Red Lyon, in Uwchland townſhip, in Cheſter county, And whereas a certain Fleming Elliot ſtands charged on oath with the perpetration of the ſaid robbery and murder, and it is neceſſary for the ſafety and well being of his Majeſty's ſubjects, that the authors of ſuch atrocious and inhuman crimes ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby ſtrictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other officers, as well as all other his Majeſty's ſubjects within this province, to make diligent ſearch and inquiry after the ſaid Fleming Elliot, and to uſe all poſſible means for apprehending and ſecuring him, that he may be proceeded againſt according to law. And I do hereby promiſe and engage that the public reward of *FIFTY POUNDS* ſhall be paid to any perſon, or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Fleming Elliot, in one of his Majeſty's gaols of this province, ſo that he be proſecuted to conviction.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid province, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

By his Honor's Command, JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. B. The above named Fleming Elliot is deſcribed to be about five feet ten or eleven inches high, with dark hair, a long full viſage, a ſmall beard, and a fair complexion. He wore a cocked hat, white ſhirt and trowſers, and a light coloured waiſtcoat without ſleeves, and had with him a ſmall knapſack, with clothes tied with blue or green binding.

COPY *of an* ADDRESS *generally agreed to by the Privates of upwards of thirty companies belonging to this city and diſtricts, and preſented to their officers by the General Committee of the Privates of ſaid companies, being in conſequence of an application from the officers to know their reaſons for refuſing to ſign the Military Articles delivered out by the Committee of Safety, which Addreſs was preſented by the officers, on the 27th ult. to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT this time of difficulty and danger, when our privileges are attacked by a powerful enemy, and the beſt blood on the continent is daily ſpilling in their defence, we deem any attempt to weaken and deſtroy the principles on which we have aſſociated, to be ſubverſive of our liberties, and unbecoming any well wiſher to America, and are determined to the utmoſt of our power to oppoſe it. We therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that the objections we make to ſigning the rules of the Committee of Safety, proceed from no ſuch principle, but from a ſincere deſire to promote and encourage the Aſſociation.

We conceive it to be contrary to the true end and intention of legiſlation, for any body of men, claiming legiſlative authority, to make any laws which ſhall, under heavy penalties, oblige one part of the community to the performance of duties of the utmoſt difficulty and danger, while it exempts another part of the ſaid community from the performance of them, though the party exempted is to reap equal advantages by the performance with thoſe who are obliged to perform them, this principle, we conceive, is deſtructive of the end and deſign of civil ſociety.

For we have been taught to believe, that in a free ſtate no man is above the laws, but that even the Kings of free countries are as much under the dominion of the laws as the meaneſt of their ſubjects. And the true diſtinction between liberty and deſpotiſm conſiſts in this, that in a free ſtate every member thereof is ſubject to every law of the land, but in deſpotic ſtates one part is bound whilſt the other is free, and by this means the party bound is always conſidered as ſlaves to the party which is free.

We conclude, therefore, that the law which equally binds every member of the community, be it ever ſo ſevere, has its origin in freedom, and may ſafely be ſubmitted to by freemen, but the law which bears hard upon, or binds one part of the community to the performance of difficult and dangerous ſervices, while it exempts another part, though both are to be equally benefitted by ſaid ſervices, has its origin in deſpotiſm, and ought never to be ſubmitted to by freemen.

This being premiſed, we proceed to lay before you our objections againſt the preſent articles drawn up by the Committee of Safety.

1ſt. Becauſe as the Continental Congreſs has recommended that a general aſſociation of all able bodied effective men, between ſixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, ſhould take place, ſo we judge it very imprudent to ſign any military laws until that meaſure is come into. And we cannot help hinting, that the attempting to have ſuch laws ſigned before the other takes place, looks as if there was a deſign to make the preſent aſſociators a kind of regular army of defence for the whole province, as the gentlemen who made the rules ſeem to claim to themſelves the right of calling out any or all of the preſent aſſociators, and of putting them on pay, which, if once ſubmitted to, the rules will enable them to keep us in that condition as long as they pleaſe, or ſubject us to martial law in caſe of refuſal. This we apprehend has a direct tendency to prevent a general aſſociation, as the preſent aſſociators, if the rules are once ſigned, muſt march forth, and as long as they can ſtand, defend the whole province. Let a general aſſociation take place according to the reſolve of the Congreſs, and then we pledge ourſelves, that we will ſhew a ſufficient degree of readineſs to join our brethren in every meaſure neceſſary for repelling every hoſtile invader, and eſtabliſhing our ineſtimable privileges on the moſt laſting foundation.

2d. Becauſe we look upon ſtanding armies as dangerous to the liberties of mankind, we refuſe to ſubſcribe any laws which may put it hereafter in the power of any number of men to make uſe of us as ſuch. Nevertheleſs, though we have expreſſed our diſlike of ſtanding armies, and are unwilling to put the province to any needleſs expence, yet as the preſent ſtoppage of trade will neceſſarily throw many poor people out of bread, and as we are bound in duty and humanity to provide for ſuch, we ſhould think the moſt decent and uſeful way of doing it would be to enliſt ſuch on pay for ſix months as will voluntarily offer, at the end of which they may be retained or diſcharged, as the ſtate of our affairs may make it expedient, provided the perſons, ſo enliſted and continued, have liberty at the end of each year to renew their enliſtment, or demand their diſcharge, which ſhall be granted, unleſs they at the time are commanded, or have notice to hold themſelves in readineſs, to march againſt a common enemy.

3d. Becauſe we know of no right which our Aſſembly has to inveſt any body of men with legiſlative authority, this being an unalienable eſſential right belonging to the whole body of the freemen of which the ſociety is conſtituted.—We therefore conceive it to be a new and unheard of exertion of power, inconſiſtent with the truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents, and erecting a dangerous precedent if ſubmitted to, as the body thus inveſted is not ſubject to the controul of, or liable to be called to account by, the people.

4th. Becauſe if on any emergency we ſhould permit our repreſentatives to exerciſe ſuch a power while confined to their own body, yet we conceive that they have no right to inveſt any one not of their body with ſuch a truſt, unleſs by the expreſs direction of the freemen at large.

5th. Becauſe no repreſentative body has a right to make, nor will we ever ſubmit to, the operation of any military law made by our Aſſembly, but ſuch as equally extends to every inhabitant of the whole province, except on the following CONDITIONS, viz.

"If at any time an exemption from the operation of any law be judged proper and neceſſary, let the terms of exemption be fairly and fully expreſſed, let the mulct or fines, if any there be, be proportioned to each man's property, and then let every man have the liberty to ſubmit to the law, or by paying according to the terms of exemption to be free of its operation."

Thus far we apprehend the partiality of the articles hath conſtrained us to object, and we ſhould moſt certainly be wanting to ourſelves, and to the rights of mankind in general, if we did not with honeſty, freedom and ſincerity, exhibit our inmoſt ſentiments to the preſent legiſlators of Pennſylvania, men who, we truſt, will ever rejoice to hear the voice of their conſtituents.

*** The GENERAL COMMITTEE of the Privates of the Aſſociation, is to meet on Thurſday evening, the 12th inſt. preciſely at Six o'clock, at Mr. Thorne's School-houſe in Videll's-alley. Thoſe Companies which have not yet choſen Committees agreeable to the notification in the *Pennſylvania Evening Poſt* of the 28th ult. are earneſtly requeſted to chooſe ſuch Committees, ſo as they may be ready to join the General Committee at ſaid meeting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſon, Briſtol.
Snow Philadelphia Packet, M. Power, Barbados.
Ship Aurora, J. Reed, London.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Scotland.
Ship Peggy, C. Kirby, St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Sloop Bentham, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 16th day of October inſtant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, Three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded eaſtward by Daniel Radley's lot, weſtward by ground of Griffith Jones, northward by ground of Richard Hill and wife, and ſouthward by Walnut-ſtreet; late the eſtate of James Claypole; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has removed from the houſe he lately occupied in Walnut-ſtreet, to a large and commodious houſe in Front-ſtreet, at the ſign of the COCK, and next door to Meſſrs. David Sproat and Co. Merchants; where he intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of AMERICAN PORTER, beſt Madeira Wines, and other liquors.——He returns his ſincere thanks to his former cuſtomers, and humbly hopes for a continuance of their favours, which ſhall ever be remembered with gratitude by

The Public's obliged humble ſervant,
§ PATRICK BYRNE.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS LAKE,
Near the New-Market, (for Caſh only)

A PARCEL of Jamaica rum, remarkably ſtrong, and would anſwer to be reduced; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, tierces and barrels; likewiſe a parcel of Windward Iſland rum, very ſtout; mahogany of moſt dimenſions; logwood, &c.

THOSE Gentlemen who intend ſubſcribing for HANSON'S EVOLUTIONS, and have not ſent in their names, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in forwarding them to the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber in Elfrith's Alley, between Arch and Race ſtreets, otherwiſe they cannot be printed in the firſt edition: And thoſe Gentlemen who have taken ſubſcriptions and not ſent them in, are requeſted to forward the liſts ſpeedily, which will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Public's humble ſervant,
THOMAS HANSON,
Adjutant to the 2d Battalion.

N. B. Subſcriptions will be received by the Printer. Price at ſubſcribing 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. at the delivery of the book.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant GIRL, who has about three years to ſerve: She is very handy, and will ſuit for town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

A WET NURSE.

WANTS A PLACE, a healthy young Woman, with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer. §

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
HENRY MILLER, PRINTER,
Alſo to be had at Meſſrs. W. and T. BRADFORD'S and R. AITKEN'S, Bookſeller,

THE LAW OF LIBERTY:
A SERMON on American Affairs, preached at the opening of the Provincial Congreſs of GEORGIA. Addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Earl of DARTMOUTH.——With an APPENDIX, giving a conciſe account of the ſtruggles of Swiſſerland to recover their liberty.

BY JOHN J. ZUBLY, D. D.

Iſ. xi. 13. *Ephraim ſhall not envy Judah, and Judah ſhall not vex Ephraim.*

*** At the above places alſo may be had, Great-Britain's Right to tax her Colonies placed in the cleareſt light. By a SWISS.

The arguments of an able writer, who ſtiles himſelf a Free Swiſs, are clear and unanſwerable; tho' the title is exceptionable, nevertheleſs he has placed in the cleareſt light the impropriety of any ſuch claims upon the Colonies.

Granv. Sharp's Declaration, &c. *p.* 172.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Piles Grove, Salem County, on the firſt inſtant (October) by a perſon unknown, a light coloured ſilk ſagathy coat almoſt new, a ſilk ſagathy jacket of a brown colour, with large plain ſilver buttons on it, a pair of light coloured fuſtian breeches with round ſilver buttons, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings, one pair thread and the other worſted; about four pounds in cash, chiefly ſmall money, none of the bills above fifteen ſhillings, and only one of that number; a razor, a worked pocket-book marked I. B. and part lined with black taffaty, a pair of womens ſilk mitts, and a ſilk handkerchief of an orange colour.—— Whoever takes up ſaid robber, and ſecures the goods ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall, upon his conviction, receive the above Reward, and for the thief only, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward, by applying to

* ELISHA BASSETT.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 24th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Deptford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, a Dutch ſervant boy named ADAM LAVOUR, about ſeventeen years of age, marked with the ſmall-pox, dark brown hair, pale faced, big grey eyes; had on when he went away, a felt hat, a brown and white and yellow ſtriped linſey under jacket without ſleeves, a red ſerge upper ditto with one ſleeve of duffil, the ſtriped jacket a hand's breadth longer than the red one, a flaxen ſhirt and tow trowſers, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Lancaſter, as he was ſeen on the 12th of September croſſing the Upper Ferry of Schuylkill in a covered waggon travelling that way. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and gives information thereof to his ſaid maſter, to PETER DESHONG, at the Governor's Mill in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or to the Widow of Detrick Reeſe, in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of King George, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by the above named Widow, or by WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

N. B. Any perſon who takes him up is deſired to be watchful of him, as he has been taken twice ſince he ran away but found means to get off again. ‖ 1

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, *July* 14.

On taking the Fort and Stores of TICONDEROGA, *by the* PROVINCIALS.

BRAVE race of men! that lately shew'd,
The British fire in you renew'd;
May God your land secure defend!
(Your constant guardian, your best friend)
Unite your hearts, your councils bless,
And grant your just designs success!

DUBLIN, *July* 19.

MONDAY last, being Quarter-day, the SOCIETY of FREE CITIZENS dined at the King's Arms in Smock-alley (Mr. JAMES NAPPER TANDY, President) when the following loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, viz. —The constitution, and Charles the 1st's fate to him that violates it.—The King and Queen.—May his Majesty soon recover the jewel he has lost, and his only support be the affections of his subjects.—The Prince of Wales, &c. and may he always prefer the WHIG to the *Tory* interest.—Prosperity to Ireland, and may it never submit to be TAXED by a British Parliament.—The city of Dublin, and wisdom to her magistrates.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster.—Our worthy representative, Redmond Morris.—May the Society of Free Citizens increase; unanimity, moderation and perseverance to them. —The county of Dublin, and may it never be represented by a man who would disdain to take the advice of his constituents.—*Our fellow subjects in America now suffering persecution for attempting to assert their rights and liberties.*—The CONTINENTAL CONGRESS; unanimity to their councils, and success to their resolves.—The glorious memory of the great King William.—The memory of the incorruptible Charles Lucas.—The patriotic Lord Mayor and Livery of London.—The Earl of Chatham; and may he soon appear at the head of an honest administration.—The Earl of Effingham, who nobly resigned his commission sooner than embrue his hands in the blood of his countrymen.—The 19th of April, 1775, and the memory of the brave Americans, who fell in defending the liberties of their country.—Disgrace to the ministry, and perpetual defeats to the mercenaries that would endeavour to enslave their fellow subjects.—The first of July, 1690.—The twelfth of July, 1691.—May the Board that considers public grievances as inexpedient, because important, be ever held in contempt by the free electors of Dublin.—The High Sheriffs of London, and may the Sheriffs of Dublin have grace to follow their example.—May the citizens of Dublin never forget the pusilanimous conduct of the present Sheriffs, who refused a compliance with the request of the Commons to convene the aggregate body together, to lay their grievances before the throne.—The friends of liberty, and liberty to its friends.—Fifteenth of June, 1215; sixteenth of February, 1768.—Sixteenth of April, 1746, and the memory of the Duke of Cumberland. The two Protestant Bishops, Exeter and St. Asaph; Laud's fate to every Bishop that voted for the establishment of Popery in Quebec; and speedy downfal to the present Jacobite administration.—Speedy disgrace and condign punishment to the man who advised his Majesty to refuse receiving the petition of the city of London on the throne.—May those whose forefathers expelled a tyrant from the throne and placed the present family on it, never be debarred access to it.—May allegiance and protection go hand in hand, and may the former cease when the latter is denied us.—The free electors of Ireland, and may they always prove the majority.—May the boroughs no longer be the rotten part of the constitution.—May the next bench of English Bishops be as well attached to the Protestant, as the present seems to be to the Popish religion.—General Putnam, and his brave Provincials.—The Colonels Easton and Allen.—Governor Trumbull.—May the military ever be subservient to the civil power.—May those mercenaries who are paid by the people to defend their rights, never be employed to enslave them.—The thirtieth of January, 1648, and the memory of Oliver Cromwell.—The memory of John Hampden, who, at the expence of life and fortune, opposed the tyranny of a King, and the unconstitutional demands of a corrupt ministry.—May corruption cease to be the measures of administration.—May we hand down to our children, pure and untainted, the liberty we have derived from our ancestors.—All those who would rather die gloriously fighting for the constitution of their country than live the slaves of tyranny and despotism.—May the gates of Temple-bar be decorated with the heads of those who advised the employing a military force to enslave our fellow subjects in America.—May perpetual union, social liberty, and universal justice, prevail and render happy the whole British empire.

SAVANNAH, (*in Georgia.*)

To the KING's *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble Address *and* Representation *of his loyal Subjects, the* Delegates *of the Inhabitants of Georgia, now met in* Provincial Congress.

May it please your Majesty,

THOUGH we bring up the rear of American petitioners, and from the fate of so many petitions presented to your Majesty from America, your great city of London, and others of your European subjects, have a most melancholy prospect, we still hope, He, by whom King's rule, and to whom Monarchs are accountable, will incline you to receive and pay some regard to our most humble and faithful representation. In times like these, where the edge of present feelings is blunted by the expectation of calamities still greater, we must take the liberty to speak before we die. We would acquaint our Sovereign with things which greatly affect his interest. We would endeavour to awaken the feelings and pity of our common Father. Hear us therefore, that GOD may hear you also.

Your Majesty is the rightful Sovereign of the most important empire of the universe. The blessing of Providence on your arms has put a country in America under you, of greater importance and extent than several kingdoms in Europe. In this large extent of territory, by some late acts, Popery is not only tolerated (which we conceive would have been but an act of justice) but an indulgence has been granted, little short of a full establishment, to a religion which is equally injurious to the rights of sovereign and of mankind; French and arbitrary laws there have, by authority, taken place of the just and mild British constitution; and all this has been done with the professed and avowed design to over-awe your Majesty's ancient Protestant and loyal subjects, some of whom had no small share in the merit of that conquest.

Acts to raise a perpetual revenue on the Americans, without their consent, have been enacted, which, at one stroke, turn all your American subjects into slaves, and deprive them of that right which the most oppressive task master does not deny to the servant bought with his own money. Experience must now have shewn, as it will clearer, should these acts be continued, that instead of increasing the revenue, or lessening the burdens of your European subjects, they can only serve to increase their taxation.

Laws, which we conceived fraught with so much injustice, have been endeavoured to be enforced by equal cruelty, and whenever we thought ourselves at the height of our troubles, your Majesty's Ministry have strained their unhappy ingenuity to find out new methods of distress, and it is believed methods have been, more than thought of, too shocking to human nature, to be even named in the list of grievances, suffered under a British King.

The goodness of GOD hath made your Majesty father of a very numerous issue, on whom we place the pleasing hopes of a protestant succession; but your Majesty's arms in America now every day make mothers childless and children fatherless!—The blood of your subjects has been shed with pleasure, rather than with pity, for an action which amounted to no more, even under the worst construction, than an irregular zeal for constitutional liberty, and without any step taken to find out the supposed guilty persons, the capital of your American dominions has been blocked up, deprived of its trade, and its poor of subsistence, thousands, confessedly innocent, have been starved, ruined and driven from, or kept, like prisoners in their own habitations, their cries, and blood innocently shed, have undoubtedly reached, and daily do reach HIS EARS, who hateth injustice and oppression.

Believe us, great Sir, America is not divided, all men, crown officers not excepted, speak of these acts and measures with disapprobation, and if there has been some difference of opinion, as to the mode of relief, the rigorous experiments, which your ministry thought fit to try on the Americans, have been the most effectual means to convince these of the iniquitous designs of your ministry, and to unite them all as in a common cause. Your Majesty's ministers after thus introducing the dæmon of discord into your empire, and driving America to the brink of despair, place all their dignity in measures obstinately pursued, because they were once wantonly taken, they have hearkened to no information but what represented the Americans either as rebels or cowards, time will every day make it clearer how much they were infatuated and mistaken. Too long, we must lament, have these men imposed on your paternal affection. Deign now, most gracious Prince, in their room, to hearken to the cries of your loyal and affectionate subjects of this extensive continent. Let the goodness of your own heart, interpose between weak or wicked ministers, and millions of loyal and affectionate subjects: No longer let the sword be stained with the blood of your own children; recall your troops and fleets; and if any misunderstanding remains, let the Americans be heard, and justice and equity take place, let us be ruled according to the known principles of our excellent constitution, and command the last shilling of our property, and the last drop of our blood in your service.

Uncertain as to the event of this our humble representation, it affords us a relief, that we may unrestrained apply to the great and merciful Sovereign of the whole earth, who will not despise the prayer of the oppressed, and to him we most ardently pray, that the wicked being taken away from before the King, that the King's throne may be established in righteousness.

NEW-YORK, *October* 4.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Hamilton, in eight weeks from Liverpool, by whom we are informed, that several transports had sailed from England for the port of Embden in Germany, to take in the Hanoverian troops destined for America; that several other transports were fitting out at Spithead, and other ports of the kingdom for the same expedition. A large convoy of men of war are getting in readiness to escort them hither, among which were several ships of the line. They may be expected this month on some part of our coasts.

By a gentleman lately from Boston, we learn that Gage's bloody myrmidons are erecting barracks for their winter quarters, on the Charlestown side. *It is not improbable but the brave General Putnam may spoil the œconomy of their architecture ere long.*

By Capt. Little, in eleven days from Charlestown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th of September, the commander of his Majesty's ship Tamur, and another armed vessel, pressed two of Capt. Little's men, and two passengers, likewise hands out of all the vessels they could come at, on purpose to assist them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnson, but could not effect their design. The Tamur's barge with a number of armed men went on shore, spiked up some of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls. Next morning before day, about 500 of the militia took possession of the fort, and in a few hours had several of the guns mounted again, and the fort is in good repair. The Tamur and the armed vessel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and fell farther down the harbour, where they now lay. The Governor is on board one them.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 9.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated September 15, 1775.

"Our people have taken possession of Fort Johnston, where there are now between five and six hundred Provincials, who are in daily expectation of an attack from the man of war, one armed vessel, and two packets armed, which are now in the road."

MARRIED, on the 2d inst. in Cohansie, West New-Jersey, ANDREW HUNTER, A. M. to Miss NANCY RIDDLE.

NEWARK, *In Delaware Government.*

The public examination of the Academy here was held on the 26th and 27th of Septembsr.—The first day and the next forenoon were employed in examining the youths in the academy. In the afternoon the following exercises were exhibited before a numerous and genteel assembly.——A salutatory Oration, in Latin, "On the importance of a good education, and their great usefulness to society who promote it;" by Mr. George Armitage.

An Oration "On the rise, advancement, and preservation of States, and the necessity of piety and virtue to these ends;" by Mr. David Barr.

A Syllogistic Disputation, "Utrum sensibus externis confidere possumus? The exegesis by Mr. Robert Harris, Mr. Thomas Donnel became opponent, and Mr. James Jones respondent.

A forensic dispute "Concerning our dreams," in which Baxter's opinion was affirmed by Mr. Archibald Alexander, and opposed by Mr. James Read, who was answered by Mr. Steel.

Another forensic Disputation, "Whether luxury be useful to a state?" In which the mischiefs of luxury were shewn, by Mr. Thomas Donnel; its usefulness pleaded for, by Mr. Robert Harris, who was answered by Mr. James Jones.

A number of entertaining Exercises were exhibited by the youths in the Grammar School. The whole was concluded with a Valedictory Oration, introduced with the advantages of learning; by Mr. Daniel Currie.

The following Gentlemen had Academic Diaplomas granted to them, as testimonies of their good morals and proficiency in learning, viz. Thomas Donnel and David Barr, of North-Carolina: James Read and Archibald Alexander, of Virginia: Ro-Harris, of Pennsylvania: Daniel Currie, George Armitage, James Steel, and James Jones, of the Government on Delaware.

We are informed, that the Rev. Doctor JOHN EWING, by application to the King, through Lord North and Lord Dartmouth, has obtained, from his Majesty, a Royal Donation for this Academy.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE has opened SCHOOL at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, for the instruction of young Ladies, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from eight o'clock in the morning till one o'clock.

For young Gentlemen, from four o'clock on the same days till eight in the evening; and on Saturdays a general practice of the whole from two o'clock till six.

An Evening School from six o'clock till nine, for such persons as may want practice, or had not an opportunity of learning very young.

He teaches all the modern dances that can with propriety and decorum be taught to Ladies and Gentlemen, with cotillons, &c. &c.

He teaches the use of the SMALL SWORD at his house in Second-street, next door but one to David Franks, Esq; opposite to Coombs's Alley, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from six o'clock in the morning to half past one. Such Gentlemen as chuse to be taught in private, may by applying to him fix their time.

He will endeavour to merit the favours of the Public, by a constant attendance and strict regard to the behaviour of his pupils as usual.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inst. (September) from the Subscriber, living near Hagar's town, in Frederick county, Maryland, a Dutch servant man, named LEONARD MILLER, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, smooth faced, black hair, has a large scar on the right side of his belly, and four marks on one of his arms as if twice shot through; had on when he went away, a brown waistcoat without sleeves, one half of the buttons mohair the other half white metal, a felt hat, a shirt, and a pair of check trowsers; he speaks some English, as also French and Latin. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN HOSS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, in Chester county, on the morning of the 17th instant, (September) a large strawberry roan HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, strong and well built, and of pretty good carriage, about 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze in his face, one hind foot white (as well as can be recollected) the other part white, and some white on his tail, shod before, his gaits are a pace, trot and gallop, more natural to his pace than his trot, has been lately trimmed, and the under part of his foretop cut close; he has been used to the collar which has left a deep mark on the top of his neck. Whoever finds the said horse and brings him to the owner, shall receive, if strayed, a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if stolen, and the thief be brought to justice, the above Reward and reasonable charges.

‖ JOHN HART.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, stew-pans tinned, fish-kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

Kent-County, Maryland, July 17th, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named JOHN JORDEN, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well set lad, fair complexion, light yellowish coloured hair tied behind: Had on and took with him, two oznabrigs shirts, one pair of country linen trowsers, a pair of leather breeches, a brown country cloth jacket and linen ditto, an old castor hat, and a pair of old shoes, he is a weaver by trade, and it is likely may change his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by † GEORGE LAMB.

Now SELLING for CASH ONLY, by

CURTIS CLAY,

At the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-street, nearly opposite Mr. Hall's Printing-office,

THE remains of his store of GOODS, all in good order, and consisting of the following articles, viz.—Broadcloths, frizes, scarlet flannells, Manchester velvets and velverets, black plushes, everlastings, camblets, worsted damasks, callimancoes, durants, tammies, shalloons, rattinets, dorsateens, yard wide stuffs, black russels, worsted breeches patterns, cotton romalls; worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk, worsted and thread mitts; mens and womens coloured lamb and beaver gloves and mitts; callicoes, cottons, printed linen handkerchiefs, plain and netted silk gauzes, catgut, Paris net, muslins, humhums, book muslins, book muslin handkerchiefs, a great variety of ribbonds, brown, striped and white flowered mantuas; narrow persians and sarsanets, black mode, fine white Marseilles bed quilts, table cloths, knee garters, fans, sewing silks, tapes, shirt buttons, black cravats, death-head and basket coat and vest buttons, nonsopretties, threads, chip and Leghorn hats, worsted bindings, ivory combs, Whitechappel needles, knives and forks, penknives, cutteaus, scissars, cork screws, temple spectacles, metal buttons, snuff boxes, shoe and knee buckles, razors, Jewsharps, and a variety of other articles. †

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets, has a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms for cash, viz.

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse broadcloths; superfine cassimers and sagathies; superfine and middling scarlet coatings and frizes; an assortment of the finest coatings and frizes perhaps ever imported, with rattinets & shalloons to match; macaroni velvets & velverets, plain ditto, royal ribs, Dutch cords and corduroys, serge denims, cotton denims and worsted sattinets; gold and silver, spangled and basket buttons; white silk breeches pieces and other hosiery of various sorts; paduasoys, mantuas, India taffaties, striped and plain Persians, figured and plain sattins, figured and plain modes, womens and mens black Genoa velvets, superfine black hair shag; chintzes, cottons and callicoes; book, jacconet and other muslins; cambricks, lawns and kentings; ladies riding feathers; Japan waiters; India, Barcelona and English silk handkerchiefs; with a great variety of other articles too tedious for an advertisement.

ON July last, twenty-first day,
My servant, JOHN SMITH, ran away;
Age twenty-five years, and no more,
I think his heighth is five feet four;
Black curled hair, and slender made,
And is a weaver by his trade;——
His breeches drilling also white,
His coat and jacket coloured light;
A plated buckle, had but one,
With blue ribbed hose, his hat Arthlone;
And further yet, I'll let you know,
He had two shirts, one of them tow;
Loom, shears and shuttles with him took,
His trade in some place to set up:
Should any persons him conceal,
No doubt with them I think to deal.
Last fall from Newry came in brief,
In the Renown, with Capt. Keith;
Certificates in plenty had,
Each of them call'd him a good lad;
I think of them he is full saucy,
One of them sign'd by Parson Lesley.
If any man will him secure,
That of the youth I may be sure,
SIX LAWFUL DOLLARS I will pay;
I live in Salsbury, Pequea,
And further to oblige you still,
My name is junior JOHN WHITEHILL. ‖

TO BE SOLD BY

DOCTOR YELDALL,

At his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors above the Bank Meeting-house in Front-street,

MOST kinds of *Patent Medicines* now in use, which may be depended on to be genuine: Likewise rhubarb of the first quality, Peruvian bark, camphire, jalap in powder, &c. which will be disposed of for cash only; together with the Doctor's *Family Medicines*, so well known and approved of throughout most parts of the Continent. Doctor YELDALL gives due attendance to any family that may want his assistance, either in the city or country, and who may depend on his assiduity and moderate charge, and that they will be conducted through their disorder as soon, and with as few medicines, as the nature of the complaint will admit of. Those living in places remote may, by sending an account of their disorder in writing or otherwise, have advice and medicines suitable sent to them, with proper directions for their use.

N. B. Any poor person wanting assistance, either in Physic or Surgery, by applying to the Doctor at his Ware house, every Monday, may be supplied.

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

SIR, For the benefit of others I hope you will make the following public, that others labouring under the same calamity may know where to apply for cure. I was afflicted with a cough and pain in the breast for twelve years. I applied to many but could not get relief, all agreeing that I was in a deep decay, and that there was no help for me. On your coming to New-Haven I applied your Public Medicines, and soon found benefit, and in a few months, after twelve years illness, was restored to perfect health, and have continued so above fifteen months. NATHANIEL AGNOMALL, *living in New-Haven, in Connecticut.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

FOR the benefit of others be it made public, that I, George Smith, *was afflicted with a consumptive disorder for a long time, which reduced me to so low a state that I could scarce walk. I applied to several, some gave me medicines, and others said it was in vain for me to apply, but hearing of the cures that Dr. YELDALL had done in that way, I at length applied to him, and greatly to the surprise of myself and neighbours, found myself recovered to health in a short time, and am now as well as ever. As witness my hand,* GEORGE SMITH, *living in Third-street, near Vine-street.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

SIR, As I think no cure has been more surprising or more speedily compleated than that which you performed on my leg, I beg you may make it public, for the benefit of others labouring under the same calamity. I had been for twenty-two years labouring under dreadful ulcers in one of my legs. I applied to many able physicians, and found that all the medicines they applied were to no purpose; I was twice salivated, but without success. I applied your medicines very early this spring, and in a few weeks my leg was healed, and I am now as sound, and can do business as well as any person whatever. As witness my hand, JOHN CAMPBELL, *Evesham, Burlington County.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 5.

The following Letters were lately intercepted in the brig Dolphin, Captain Wallace, from Quebec to Boſton, and are now publiſhed by authority, to ſhew that the brave and enlightened Canadians are as fully ſenſible of the bleſſings of a free government as their Southern Brethren, and will doubtleſs ſoon join the great Union now formed for the defence and preſervation of American Liberty.

Quebec, Sept. 6th, 1775.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Excellency, that by Gen. Carlton's orders I have taken up a veſſel to tranſport a quantity of cattle, ſheep, &c. a preſent from the province of Quebec to the ſick and wounded ſoldiers of his Majeſty's forces at Boſton; bills of lading for which, together with the charter party I have enclоſed to Major Sheriff.

I ſtill continue to ſend (by order of General Carlton) as many bullocks and ſheep as the deck of each tranſport will contain, which I hope meets with your Excellency's approbation. I could wiſh the cattle were better, but in general they are very poor and ſmall in this country. General Carleton has given me directions to contract for ſome forage, in order to be in readineſs to load the tranſports he expects you will ſend to Quebec this fall; and I am in hopes I ſhall be able to procure a quantity of oats and hay time enough to diſpatch the tranſports you may think proper to ſend.

I hope you will pardon me for reminding you of my ſituation; my length of ſervice, and pretenſions as an officer, I took the liberty to ſet forth in a memorial I tranſmitted to your Excellency by the laſt tranſport that ſailed; and I ſhall only add, that when a proper opportunity offers, I hope you will take the prayer of it into conſideration; and grant me either the purchaſe of a company, or one in a new corps; which ever your Excellency ſhall think moſt proper.

No proſpect yet of the militia being embodied here; nor do I think they will; Gen. Carleton I am apt to think is afraid to give the order leaſt they ſhould refuſe to obey; and I believe this year will paſs over without the Canadians doing any thing in favour of government; this day's poſt has brought an account that the Rebels have taken poſt at Point O'Fare, with a body of troops; if ſo, they may have thoughts of advancing into this province. Two ſmall veſſels of ours were launched at St. John's yeſterday; we are told here that Mr. Schuyler is building four at Ticonderoga; in ſhort, Sir, you muſt look for no diverſion in favour of the army immediately under your Excellency's command, this year from Canada; the language here being only to defend the province; and it is generally thought here, that if the rebels were to puſh forward a body of four or five thouſand men, the Canadians would lay down their arms, and not fire a ſhot. I hope you will pardon my thus writing ſo freely; and not impute it to preſumption; as it is merely intended to let your Excellency into a true ſtate of facts; as from many other quarters you may have intereſted accounts.—

I have the honour to be with the utmoſt reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt

Obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS GAMBLE.

To his Excellency Gen. Gage.

QUEBEC, *Sept. the* 6th, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

I encloſe you a charter party for a veſſel taken up by order of Major General Carlton to tranſport ſome live ſtock purchaſed by a contribution in this province, for the uſe of the ſick and wounded ſoldiers of his Majeſty's forces in Boſton; alſo bills of lading.

The veſſel belongs to John Dunn, your old friend, tho' chartered by Mr. Grant, and I am to beg you will do every good office in your power to the maſter; either by employing the veſſel, or ſhould he return this fall to Quebec by aſſiſting him to get out of the port of Boſton with a little pitch and tar with wine, candles and ſome other articles that are much wanted here. The freight Mr. Dunn begs you will pay at Boſton as per agreement with Mr. Grant, to enable the maſter to purchaſe a cargo at your port; as it was the hopes of making ſomething by the profits of her cargo back, that induced Dunn and Grant to let me have her; and it makes no difference to the crown whether it is paid at Boſton or by me here; in ſhort, Dunn writes to you on the ſubject, and to his letter I refer you.

The rebels have taken poſt at Point O Fare; and an invaſion of the province is expected; ſhould that take place I am apt to think the Canadians will lay down their arms, and not fire a ſhot, their minds are all poiſoned by emiſſaries from New-England and the damn'd raſcals of merchants here and at Montreal; Gen. Carlton is I believe afraid to order out the militia, leſt they ſhould refuſe to obey; in ſhort the Quebec bill is of no uſe, on the contrary the Canadians talk of that d----d abuſed word Liberty.—

Remember me to all with you, and believe me Yours very ſincerely.

THOMAS GAMBLE.

To Major Sheriff D. Q. M. G.

Laſt Monday arrived in Piſcataqua river a ſhip from England, intended for Boſton. It appears that the day before her arrival ſhe was in company with the Raven man of war, bound to the ſame place, but parted with her in the night. Meeting with a fiſherman to the eaſtward of Cape Ann, the crew requeſted ſome directions what courſe to ſteer for Boſton; the *honeſt* fiſherman, pointing towards Piſcataqua river, tells them *there is Boſton*;—the crew ſhaped their courſe accordingly, and ſoon very luckily found themſelves, with their ſhip and cargo, under the guns of a battery lately built by the people of New-Hampſhire. The commander of the battery, with a number of men, very *humanely* goes on board to their aſſiſtance, and offers to pilot the ſhip up to Portſmouth. I can't go there—ſays the Captain of the ſhip,—I am bound to Boſton. But you muſt, replies the other; and immediately ordered her to be got under way, and ſoon carried her ſafe into a wharf, where ſhe was taken proper care of by the people of Portſmouth. She had been out eleven weeks from Briſtol, in England, and had on board 1800 barrels and 400 half barrels of flour for the uſe of the beſieged army in Boſton.

We hear that General Howe, a beſieged officer in Boſton, was, on Sunday laſt, proclaimed Governor of the whole province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. The immaculate Gage, Howe's predeceſſor in this mighty command, is ordered to return to England forthwith. Howe alſo ſucceeds to the command of all the King's troops in America.

NEW-YORK, *October* 11.

By the beſt accounts we can learn the five regiments from Ireland, are deſtined for Boſton, and not for New-York.

We hear Col. Preſcot who commands at St. John's, has offered to evacuate the fort to General Montgomery, on terms, which were rejected.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, from undoubted authority; dated Oct. 5, 1775.

Gentlemen,

"By an intelligent perſon from Boſton, the 3d inſt. I am informed, that a fleet conſiſting of one 64, and one 20 gun ſhips, two ſloops of 18 guns, two tranſports with 600 men, were to ſail from Boſton as yeſterday; their deſtination is a profound ſecret.—That they took on board two mortars and four howitzers, with other artillery calculated for the bombardment of a town. I have thought it proper to apprize every conſiderable town on the coaſt, of this armament, that they may be on their guard. Should I receive any farther account of their deſtination, it ſhall be forwarded.

"The ſame perſon alſo informs, that an expreſs ſloop arrived four days before, from England, at Boſton, which ſhe left the 8th of Auguſt.—General Gage and moſt of the officers who were at Lexington are recalled, and ſail this day. General Howe ſucceeds to the command. Six ſhips of the line and two cutters, under Sir Peter Dennis, are coming out: Five regiments and 1000 marines may be expected at Boſton in three or four weeks.—No proſpect of accommodation; but on the other hand, every appearance of the war being puſhed with the utmoſt vigour."

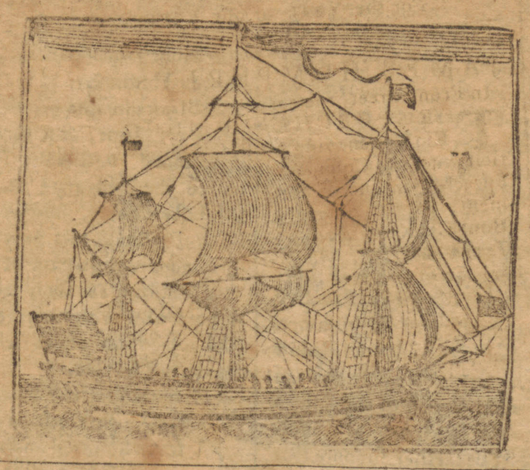
VOL. IV. NUMB. 208.

DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1775.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, *July* 28.

OUR present disputes with the Colonies in America have engaged the attention of all ranks of people in this country: from the Senate to the Cellar, all have given their opinions thereon, and they have been as different as the several stations they hold in life, or the colours of their complexions.

It is an argument made use of by the friends to America, that Britain has ever since her first settlements there, ruled her with an arbitrary curb of power, and imposed shackles on her trade and commerce, unstringing the sons of Englishmen to bear. The present spirit which appears amongst them to redress their grievances is no way wonderful they say, but that it is matter of astonishment that they have borne their ill-treatment thus long. The partizans of government one and all cry out, that the liberty granted hitherto to the Americans has most assuredly caused the present disturbances, and that if they had been kept all along under due subjection, and not indulged in that unlimited power, they have very improperly been indulged in, things would not have worn the face they now do, and that government may thank themselves for having such disagreeable work cut out for them, and which might easily have been prevented, in crushing that power in the beginning which the people of America have for some time past assumed.

'Tis a principle in politics with the ministerial party, that power ought not to be given to the people. An opinion like this could never be propagated by any man who was not more than suspected of being corrupt. Such doctrine, I think, cannot be too often exposed, nor do I think an Englishman can spend his time better at this juncture, than to enquire into the nature of power, and impartially consider in whose hands it may prove most dangerous, and where it may be most effectual for the security of that invaluable blessing Liberty.

Many states, I think, may be named where the governing and ministerial part have, by force or fraud, at some time time or other, overturned the liberties of the people, and set up absolute dominion; but I believe it will be very difficult to shew where liberty, and fulness of power in the people, have encouraged them to disturb the peace of their country. Some may, perhaps, mention the United Provinces, but they cannot be produced as a proof, for it was oppression that made them revolt. If we look at home, I hope I may be allowed to say, (without incurring the name of disaffected) that the execution of ship money, the proceedings of the Star Chamber, and the imprisonment of Members, are very evident proofs, that it was not an overflow of liberty, or too great power in the people, that excited them to rebel.

Should we look into the governments of antiquity, we shall find many proofs in favour of the people. In the great state of Rome I believe we shall find, upon the most exact scrutiny, that every popular commotion was preceded by some act of oppression from the senate, and that the power of the people was always obstructed in its legal operation before they appealed to arms. It was therefore the spirit of liberty to regain their power, not a wantonness in the people, that occasioned such an appeal. The case was the same in the Revolution of England. King James usurped the power of the people, and invaded their liberties, which made it necessary for them to apply to foreign assistance, and this necessity proves it was not the power of the people which brought about that happy event; for had it been the power of the people, it would have operated sooner, and prevented King James from carrying on his injurious proceedings, which not having power enough to do, rather than acquiesce under them, they chose to submit their lives and fortunes to the uncertain chance of war. It was therefore a want of power in the people which made the Revolution necessary, not a fulness of their power which accomplished it. It was the act of a distressed people, not a free people; for surely a state cannot be free if the people have not the means of making themselves so without committing hostilities. Liberty therefore cannot be established by the grace and promises of a Prince, since assurances given from one person to another, can only give a *claim*, which I presume nobody will call *possession*.

From hence it is evident that liberty cannot be established upon any power lodged in the Crown: on the contrary, experience, as well as reason, shews, that liberty can never be secured without lodging a power in the people sufficient in time of need to restrain and limit the acts of the Crown. The power must be free, independent, and uncorrupt, not subject by any force or fraud to be withdrawn from the service and protection of those for whom it was formed. For this power did our ancestors fight, and for the establishment of it was the Revolution effected; not a right only to assert one liberty (for that the law of Nature gives to all mankind) but a means to secure them, which the people of England are in possession of; and this power, by the constitution, is lodged with their delegates, by whom alone they can act. 'Tis plain, therefore, that 'tis not the possession of power, but the want of it, that has caused the many disturbances in America. 'Tis for a proper portion of that power that they are contending; a power that may be able to make head against any oppressive or arbitrary acts of the Crown: and surely, without meriting the name of malecontent, we may heartily wish that their efforts may be crowned with success. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED February 24, 1775, before the

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, for promoting

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

By DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M.A.

Member of the said Society.

Dedicated to the DELEGATES of the THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES.

TO BE LET,

By the Subscriber in St. George's, Red Lyon Hundred, Newcastle County,

A GOOD brick House, and Lot, known by the name of the GEORGE TAVERN. The house is in good repair, four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a cellar under the same; also good stables, shed, and a store adjoining the same; likewise about three acres of land, a peach orchard and garden, all in good order. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

† MARY ROBINSON.

Patapsco Ferry, Oct 4, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the first inst. the three following servants, viz. SAMUEL ROWLAND, an English convict, imported July 1774, in the Aston-Hall, Capt. Parker, from London: He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round shouldered, of a very stout make, and has a remarkable slouching walk; talks in the West-country dialect, is a good farmer and sawyer, and handy in working with carpenters tools; wore his own short dark brown hair, but it is said he has a wig with him: Had on when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and breeches wove plain, an old white flannel under ditto, new black and white stockings, new coarse shoes tied with strings, an oznabrig shirt, and an old felt hat which he commonly wears flapped. It is supposed he has good cloaths with him, which he pretends were stolen from him several months ago, and he has said that he had nine or ten guineas; he has a bad countenance, is a very artful villain, and can read and write tolerably well, so that he may forge a pass, and will certainly change his name.—PATRICK HURLY, an Irishman, upwards of 40 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has a remarkable scar on his nose and upper lip, large boned and ill limbed, speaks very bad English, and sometimes pretends he can speak none, has very short black hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat bound with black worsted tape, and turned up like a Highland bonnet, a blue and white striped linsey jacket, a very long dark brown surtout coat much worn, very old blackish coloured cloth breeches, dark coloured coarse yarn stockings, old shoes tied with strings, and a new oznabrig shirt.—TIMOTHY O'DONNAL, an Irish lad about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slim made, very short dark brown hair, and speaks with the broague: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, an old black and white country cloth jacket, (the back skirts shorter than the fore) old breeches of the same, light gray yarn stockings, old calf-skin shoes with the heels worn off, and two good oznabrig shirts. They went off together from Patapsco Ferry in a yawl, and whether they stood down the Bay to get on board a man of war, or sunk the yawl and went off by land is uncertain.

Likewise ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th day of July last, ROBERT JOHNSON, an English convict, imported in June last in the Thornton, Capt Gray; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, sandy hair just long enough to tie when he went off; had several good upper and under jackets, worsted stockings, and three pair of good shoes; has had his right leg broke and set very crooked, which occasioned him to wear long trowsers, and sometimes a small steel bar, one end fixed in his shoe heel, the other to his thigh with a leather strap, a nice joint opposite his knee; he can, and probably will do without it, but has a very perceivable limp in his walk; can knit worsted and silk gloves and mitts, and has an assortment of needles for that purpose; is something of a farmer, and when drunk is very talkative and pretends to know a great deal of the country, this not being the first time his Majesty paid his passage. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any public gaol, shall have if taken fifty miles from home, TWENTY DOLLARS, if one hundred miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if a greater distance the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or in proportion for each, paid by JAMES KELSO.

PHILADELPHIA CONSTITUTIONAL POST-OFFICE,

October 10, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post will leave this Office on Thursday next for New York, and continue to go three times a week between Philadelphia and New York, setting out every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and twice every week to the eastward, as far as Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire. A Post also sets out every Tuesday and Saturday to the southward, and proceeds as far as Savannah, in Georgia.

R. BACHE, Post Master.

N. B. The OFFICE is kept on the west side of Front-street, a few doors southward of the Coffee-house.

York, August 31, 1775.

THE Freeholders and other inhabitants of York County, entitled to vote for Representatives in Assembly, are hereby required to meet at the Court-house in York Town, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of October next, to vote by ballot or ticket for sixty one persons as a Committee for York County, to continue for the space of one year, then next following, (if from the change of public affairs they may not think it expedient to dissolve themselves sooner) and as from the dangers and necessities of the times, powers of the greatest magnitude may be exercised by those persons or their Delegates, it is expected that the meeting of the freemen will be general, and that they will be judicious in the choice of the persons to represent them.

Each Township is desired to choose an Inspector to attend at the time and place aforesaid, who will be qualified agreeable to the rules of the election.

Judges will be chosen, and the election conducted agreeable to the rules prescribed for the election of the present Committee.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES SMITH, Chairman.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in* LANDS *situate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *by deed dated at Fort Stanwix the third of November,* 1768, *to the suffering Traders, &c Anno* 1763.

A NUMBER of the Grantees of the said Lands being met here at the request of WILLIAM TRENT, they have desired the subscribers to give public notice, That a general meeting of all persons concerned in the premises is appointed to be held at Carlisle, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in November next, which will be the 13th day of the month, then and there to agree on such matters and things as may be esteemed most beneficial for the Grantees, and to encourage the settlement of the lands contained within the grant. Those who cannot attend are desired to appoint some person properly impowered to act for them. ROBERT CALLENDER.

GEORGE MORGAN.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near the Sweedes Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th inst. (October) a red COW, with white spots on the right side of her neck, six or seven years old, middling size, and has a slit in her ear. Whoever secures the said Cow so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges for bringing her home, paid by

‡ JOSEPH HEWLINGS.

Just Published and to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER,

In BURLINGTON,

THE BURLINGTON

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776:

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter, in prose and verse.

*** Sold also by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. † 6

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 16th day of October instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, Three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Frost and Second-streets, containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded eastward by Daniel Radley's lot, westward by ground of Griffith Jones, northward by ground of Richard Hill and wife, and southward by Walnut-street; late the estate of James Claypole; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, white Russia sheetings, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, silver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said Store.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A.M. of this city.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 21st day of October instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the subscriber, living on the premises,

NINE contiguous Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, being part of the plantation commonly known by the name of the VINEYARD. No. 1, containing 2 acres, 1 quarter and 25 perches. No. 2, containing 1 acre, 3 quarters and 25 perches. No. 3, containing 2 acres, 1 quarter and 25 perches. No. 4, containing 3 acres and 12 perches, on which is erected a dwelling-house and barn. No. 5, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 6, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 7, containing 1 acre, 1 quarter and 8 perches. No. 8, containing 1 acre, 2 quarters and 15 perches. And No. 9, containing 3 acres and 17 perches. On which premises is planted a young orchard of apple trees and peach-trees, having a number of fine springs sufficient to water the same, being pleasantly situated for country seats for Gentlemen, having a fine prospect to the Upper Ferry and Falls of Schuylkill, likewise the privilege of a public landing on Schuylkill River, and of two roads of fifty feet wide. A plan of the whole may be seen at the London Coffee-house, and at the subscriber's.

‡ JOHN WEIDMAN.

Frederick County, Maryland, Sept. 26, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of gaol last night, DAVID ALSPAUGH, born in Germany, speaks good English, is about 40 years of age, has black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat, black plush waistcoat and breeches, and black stockings; he speaks very soft and smooth, and affects to be genteel; has a watch in his pocket. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS FRENCH, Sheriff.

AMERICAN STEEL,

To be had at the STORE of

JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS,

Equal in quality to the best English steel, made by J. NANCARROW, Steel-maker, from England.

N. B. They have also for sale, T. Crowley's STEEL, No. 3. †

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Has for SALE, at his store in Front street,

A NUMBER of pieces of green and brown broadcloths; shalloons, callimancoes, durants, coatings and duffils, silk gauzes and lawns, spotted swanskins, blankets, rugs, &c. &c.

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

Is removed to the corner of Vine and Third-streets, opposite Mr. James Kinnear's Vendue-House, where he has for sale, for ready money only, on very low terms,

MIDDLING, super and superfine broadcloths, with shalloons and rattinets to match; snuff in bottles; a variety of silks, consisting of the following articles, viz. brocades, ducapes, paduasoys, mantuas, tobines, white and striped sattins, persians, &c.—Goods received for public and private sale.

And on THURSDAY next, the 5th inst. at One o'clock, at FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store, the corner of Vine and Second-streets, will begin the sale of a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT, light, second-hand POST COACH, not much the worse for wear. Any person incining to purchase, may apply to DANIEL SMITH, at the City Tavern, or to JOHN HALE, in Lombard-street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture near this city, a black HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, between seven and eight years old, trots and canters, at the time he went away lame in the off shoulder, lately rowel'd and not yet healed up, branded on the near buttock O, without shoes. Whoever takes up said horse and thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward on conviction of the thief, and for the horse alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

ALLEN M'LEAN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 10th inst. (September) from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, two servant men, viz. GEORGE THOMAS and WILLIAM THOMAS, about five feet four or five inches high each, well set, and wear their own black hair commonly tied behind. Said GEORGE THOMAS had on and took with him, an old white broadcloth coat without sleeves, with a red collar, a dark coloured coating waistcoat, two pair of old country made trowsers, and an old pair of channel pumps. The other had on and took with him, an old brown coloured waistcoat, two pair of country made trowsers, and one country made shirt. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, or conveys them to the owner, shall have the above Reward, paid by

‡ GEORGE TEMPLE.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

The Man who praiſes every Thing and every Body.

HE who has looked ever ſo little into the world, and obſerved the ways of mankind, muſt have ſeen that men of the beſt capacities, men endowed with wit and furniſhed with learning, do not make equal advances to eaſe and happineſs of condition; nor are they ſo generally acceptable to what is called the beſt company, as neutrals in ſociety, and perſons of mere negative virtues.

Moſt people are afraid of the witty man; his mirth is often accompanied with raillery, which is remembered with keen reſentment when the brilliancy of his fancy and the quickneſs of his conceptions which ſet the tables on a roar are forgotten. The learned companion becomes tedious from his manner of inſtructing, and his ſuperiority in argument begets diſguſt. The mere aſſiduous man, without any other quality than perſeverance will ever gain his point; and the ſmooth pliable aſſociate, by approving every thing that is done, and aſſenting to every thing that is ſaid, will be ſure to gain friends and patrons in abundance. Jack Merit and Tom Blunt are ſlighted and neglected, while Will Simper and Bob Frankair are courted and careſſed. There is no party of pleaſure without theſe ſoft cuſhions of ſociety who yield to every impreſſion, and on whom every body may lean for ſupport.

But beſides the pliable eaſy ſimpering friend, who from a total deficiency of ſenſe and ſpirit never ventures to contradict you, there is a flatterer of a different ſpecies, who gains your good will in a ſtorm of kindneſs as Heaven is won by violence: One of this ſort gets into your good graces by loud and outrageous complaiſance, and repeated aſſidavits of approbation; ſuch a one is my friend Jack Soundwell, who will make oath that the architecture of your houſe, though planned by a common builder, is ſuperior to any of the deſigns of Vitruvius and Inigo Jones; there is not a table or curtain that he does not ſpeak of with as much rapture as a connoiſſeur would praiſe the portraits of Reynolds, or the landſcapes of Wilſon. Your wife, children, ſervants, in ſhort, every thing belonging to you he ſwears are patterns of beauty, honeſty, perfection, and what not? I have heard him hold forth half an hour in praiſe of a boiled turkey, and make a fine panegyrick on a well buttered apple pye.

I had the good fortune to meet Jack at the houſe of an old friend of mine, who is eſteemed a very good orator. Scarce were we ſeated when Jack began to ſound forth my friends praiſes; he ſwore his laſt ſpeech upon American affairs was the fineſt he ever heard in his life; d——n me, ſays Jack, if you did not unite the thunder of Demoſthenes and the lightning of Cicero—this compliment, abſurd as it was, I found rather tickled than diſpleaſed my friend, and Jack was juſt going to challenge, not only Greece and Rome, but all the world, to produce ſuch a ſpeaker, when we were happily ſummoned up ſtairs to dinner. I will not give my readers the mingled oaths and praiſes beſtowed on every diſh of meat and every bottle of wine. When the deſſert was placed on the table Jack unluckily recollected that he was fond of currants, and aſked for ſome; though I believe, ſaid he, I am rather premature, for they are ſcarcely ripe yet: But now I think on it they muſt be ripe in your garden, for I will be hanged if you have not more ſun than all your neighbours put together. The currants were brought in, and the ſervants, for the ſake of keeping them cool, put them in a large cabbage leaf. Now Jack launched into the moſt violent and exaggerated praiſes; he ſwore that they were the largeſt and ripeſt currants he had ever ſeen or taſted. This was ſo directly oppoſite to the truth, that my friend grew uneaſy, and ſaid to him a little peeviſhly, Nay, dear Sir, no more of this, for Heaven's ſake; theſe are the beſt currants I can give you, but every body ſees that they are very ſmall and unripe. Well, well, ſays Jack, I give up the currants, but d——n me if I will not maintain that the cabbage leaf they were brought in on is the fineſt that ever was produced in any kitchen garden in England.

SIMPLICIUS.

TO THE MINISTER.

MY LORD,

HOW great ſoever may be your offences, you are certainly, at preſent, an object of compaſſion. I really do not know a man in this nation, except the King, ſo much to be pitied. You have inadvertently plunged into a ſea of troubles, out of which it is impoſſible you ſhould ever emerge. I verily believe you did not at firſt intend the ruin of this nation; becauſe it was eaſy to foreſee that your own muſt be the inevitable conſequence. I cannot ſuppoſe that, like the hero of *Fox Tails* and *Fire Brands*, you had any conſolation in the idea of pulling down the houſe over your head, and periſhing with the nation, whoſe corn you had ſet on fire for your diverſion. No, my Lord, I acquit you of every intention incompatible with your probable intereſt. You were of opinion that your political ſyſtem was practicable; you were confirmed in that opinion by the *ſounding braſs*, and *tinkling cymbals* on the ſame bench with you. They, honeſt men! have ſerved your Lordſhip as ſuch Lords ſhould ever be ſerved, and as ſuch men will ſerve every Lord. They have, like true *ignes fatui*, fluttered and capered on the ſurface of a bog, to no other purpoſe than to lead your Lordſhip into it. There you now ſtick up to the chin. You were too little of a Philoſopher to diſtinguiſh thoſe unſubſtantial fire ghoſts from the torch that would have conducted you to the temple of Fame. You conſole yourſelf probably in your wretched ſituation with the hope that the King will take you by the hand and pull you out. But, my Lord, if the dirty attempt ſhould happen to require greater power than his ſacred Majeſty poſſeſſes, the conſequence muſt be, that inſtead of his pulling you out, you will pull him in, and down you go together, like the Plymouth Philoſopher, never to riſe again. But enough of the naſty idea.

It is neceſſary, abſolutely neceſſary, at this very critical juncture, to enquire coolly, and diſpaſſionately, whether the Americans be actually in a ſtate of rebellion? And that the queſtion may be properly underſtood, let us firſt fix a poſitive meaning to the term. Your penſioner Dr. Johnſon defines rebellion to be, *inſurrection againſt lawful authority*. What is lawful authority? Your Lordſhip will tell me—"It is the authority of common or ſtatute law; in other words of ancient cuſtom, or of acts of Parliament." You are right, my Lord. But, I preſume your general rule will admit of ſome exceptions. Let us ſuppoſe, for inſtance, a corrupt Parliament influenced by a deſpotic Miniſter (the very reverſe of your Lordſhip) ſhould at any time enact laws, palpably ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and evidently deſtructive of that liberty which it is the duty of Engliſhmen to defend to the laſt drop of their blood, againſt all authority whatſoever. Let us ſuppoſe that an attempt to tax an unrepreſented part of the King's dominions, is contrary to the fundamental principle of the conſtitution. Let us farther ſuppoſe this to be the opinion of the nation in general, and of a conſiderable majority of the independent Members in both Houſes of Parliament. Let us, I ſay, my Lord, ſuppoſe, that your proceedings againſt America are illegal, unconſtitutional, tyrannical; it will follow that to call the Americans rebels, is unjuſt, ridiculous, abſurd, childiſh. But the ſtrongeſt proof that you yourſelf do not think them in a ſtate of rebellion, is, that you ſuffer them to be publicly aſſiſted by ſubſcriptions from this kingdom; but your authority, it ſeems, is limited by Temple-Bar. * * *.

LONDON.

DECLARATION of the Emperor of MOROCCO.

THE war that has juſt been declared between us and the King of Spain cannot be attributed to reciprocal intereſts, as generally happens between Chriſtian powers. If the cauſe of our declaration had been pretenſions we formed to many millions, we ſhould have given them up ſooner than declared war ſolely for money.

The end of our declaration againſt the King of Spain is not a view of advantage; its true and only motive is the defence of our faith, and the King of Spain to defend his: And notwithſtanding it is the King of Spain that has brought on the war by ſea, we give our imperial orders to all our officers and commanders not to hinder any Spaniſh ſhip from taking proviſions, &c. in all the ports of our dominions. Any Spaniſh ſhip that would come to our ports, when once they are in ſight of land they ſhall be perfectly ſafe from our cruizers both coming and going; and if any Spaniſh ſhip ſhould be drove by ſtreſs of weather on our coaſt, and afraid of being ſtranded, they ſhall be permitted to come into any of the ports of our dominions that may be moſt contiguous (hoiſting their colours at the ſtern) and they may refit and return with ſafety.

With regard to the places on the ſea coaſt, which the King of Spain pretends belong to him, they are neither his nor ours, but belong to Almighty God alone; and they ſhall be taken by him to whom they ſhall be given.

Be it known, that according to the law of the Muſſelmen, it is not permitted to the Moors to turn their backs when they make war againſt the Chriſtians, however ſuperior the number they have to combat may be, but to fight till they conquer or die: And the ſlaves that they take are to be ſet at liberty when their ranſom is paid, or without any ranſom; which laſt method is the moſt meritorious; and while they are kept they are not to be obliged to work beyond their ſtrength, and are to be fed with the ſame food as ourſelves, and whoever fails in theſe points does not follow the law of the Muſſelmen. We think the Chriſtian Religion enjoins the ſame treatment to Mooriſh ſlaves. As ſoon as the Spaniſh ſlaves which are at Algiers ſhall be in our power, we ſhall deliver them up gratis. Such is our pleaſure. Given at our Imperial Camp, Fez, the 17th of the month Ramadan of the year of the Hegira 1188.

Signed by command of his Imperial Majeſty,

S. SUMBEL.

By Captain ROBINSON, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following intelligence.*

LONDON, *July* 31.

From the QUEBEC GAZETTE *of June* 19.

By his Excellency GUY CARLETON, *Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of* QUEBEC, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America, *Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Major-General of his Majeſty's Forces, commanding the* Northern *Diſtrict*, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS a rebellion prevails in many of his Majeſty's colonies in America, and particularly in ſome of the neighbouring ones; and whereas many of the ſaid rebels have, with an armed force, made incurſions of late into this province, attacking and carrying away from thence a party of his Majeſty's troops, together with a parcel of ſtores and a veſſel belonging to his Majeſty, and are at preſent actually invading this province with arms in a traiterous and hoſtile manner, to the great terror of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and in open defiance of his laws and government, falſly and maliciouſly giving out, by themſelves and their abettors, that the motives for ſo doing, are to prevent the inhabitants of this province from being taxed and oppreſſed by government, together with divers other falſe and ſeditious reports, tending to inflame the minds of the people and alienate them from his Majeſty: To the end, therefore, that ſo treaſonable an invaſion may be ſoon defeated, that all ſuch traitors, with their ſaid abettors, may be ſpeedily brought to juſtice, and the public peace and tranquility of this province again reſtored, which the ordinary courſe of the civil law is at preſent unable to effect, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforeſaid good purpoſe can be attained, I ſhall, in virtue of the powers and authority to me given by his Majeſty, execute martial law, and cauſe the ſame to be exerciſed throughout this province, and to that end I ſhall order the militia within the ſame to be forthwith raiſed; but as a ſufficient number of commiſſions to the ſeveral officers thereof cannot be immediately made out, I ſhall in the mean time direct all thoſe having any militia commiſſions from the Hon. Thomas Gage, the Hon. James Murray, Ralph Burton, and Frederick Haldiman, Eſqrs. heretofore his Majeſty's Governors in this province, or either of them, to obey the ſame, and execute the powers therein mentioned, until they ſhall receive orders from me to the contrary; and I do accordingly, in his Majeſty's name, hereby require and command all his ſubjects in this province, and others whom it may concern, on pain of diſobedience, to be aiding and aſſiſting to ſuch commiſſioned officers, and others who are or may be commiſſioned by me, in the execution of their ſaid commiſſions for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Given under my hand and ſeal of arms at Montreal, this 9th day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command,

H. T. CRAMAHE."

By the above proclamation it appears, that the province of Canada is not a tittle behind the other colonies in a ſpirited contention againſt the lawleſs views and principles of the preſent deſpotic Miniſtry.

Aug. 1. It required ſome years for the King's troops to ſubdue the French in America, when aſſiſted by the Provincial forces, and when all the Britiſh continent was united in one cauſe. How vain then muſt have been the expectation of our fooliſh Miniſters here, that it would only be the work of a few months for a few regiments, reinforced, indeed, by three Generals, to over-run a whole country now as ſtrongly united againſt them.

By letters from the country it appears, that the moſt induſtrious recruiting parties do not enliſt above one man a week; ſo hateful and unnatural appears our preſent warfare with the Americans, even to ſimple uninformed peaſantry.

An anonymous correſpondent ſays, "Letters from Berlin adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia is marching an army of 40,000 men towards the frontiers of Hanover, which it is thought he will take poſſeſſion of, unleſs the 300,000l. due to him, according to treaty ever ſince the laſt war, is immediately paid."

Orders are gone over to take up the Colonels Lee and Gates of Virginia. The latter ſerved under the brave Generals Wolfe and Monckton in the laſt war.

In the reign of Auguſtus, Quintillius Varus, at the head of the beſt and choiceſt legions of the whole empire, either for valour, diſcipline, or experience, invaded the territories of the Germans, and being induced to follow them into their foreſts and marſhes, was attacked by night, and entirely cut off, with the loſs of his whole army. This defeat ſo affected Auguſtus, that he never after recovered his ſpirits. He was heard often, in the greateſt anguiſh, to cry out, "Varus, reſtore me my legions." Should our Parliamentary army go out of their intrenchments, the Americans will cut them off to a man. And ſhould our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, who have a large fleet now at ſea, invade us when the flower of our army is loſt in America, will not our Sovereign, who has been made the dupe of B——, M——, and G——, cry out in the words of Auguſtus, "Gage, reſtore me my ſoldiers."

Aug. 3. General Clinton writes to a friend in the following terms: "We are in tolerable good ſpirits, but we have no victuals, nor no money to buy any with."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, July 30.

"Yeſterday the Albion, Capt. Crippen, from Philadelphia, in a hard gale of wind and thick weather, ſtruck upon Hoyle Bank, it being flowing tide ſhe beat all the way over into Hog Lake, as it blew hard and the ſea ran high; ſhe there received conſiderable damage, and at high water ſhe parted her cable and drove on ſhore."

Some capital impeachments are already ſpoken of as a certainty, preſently after the meeting of a certain auguſt aſſembly.

Some perſons who are ſhortly expected from America, 'tis whiſpered, will never hold any poſt under government again.

As every Rebel, who is taken priſoner, has incurred the pain of death by the law martial, it is ſaid that government will charter ſeveral tranſports, after their arrival at Boſton, to carry the culprits to the Eaſt-Indies for the Company's ſervice, as it is the intention of government only to puniſh the ringleaders and commanders *capitally*, and to ſuffer the inferior Rebels to redeem their lives, by entering into the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice. This tranſlation will only render them more uſeful ſubjects than in their native country.

A correſpondent ſays, that the adviſing the importation of foreign troops (on any pretence whatever) into any part of the Britiſh empire, is High Treaſon to the conſtitution.

The following anecdote of the young Marquis of Granby is ſaid to be a fact, and has been the ſubject of much converſation at many genteel tables laſt week, and which created him many encomiums:—Being at Court a few days ago, the King, after retiring and converſing with him ſome time, ſaid, "I am now convinced that your brave father is dead; had he been living he would have effectually chaſtiſed my rebellious ſubjects in America before this time." To which it is ſaid, the Marquis made the following reply: Sire, I am afraid my father would have objected to an American expedition: he never was ambitious of ſhewing his bravery, but againſt the enemies of Engliſhmen."

Aug. 4. Upon the next attack at Boſton, Gen. Clinton is to have the chief command, and under him Lord Percy; the conſideration of which gives great apprehenſions to the latter's illuſtrious family.

Auguſt 5. The enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament is like to be a warm one. The payment of 66,000l. Civil Liſt debts, and the addition of 20,000l. a year to that revenue, will come with a fine grace from a Miniſter whoſe meaſures will leſſen the ſinking fund 500,000l. a year, at a time that the nation is actually engaged in an unſucceſsful American war, on the eve of a Spaniſh and French war, and bullied by Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Sweden. But matters will go on very ſmoothly: poſts, places, jobs, and contracts, will be ſo perſuaſively eloquent, that the intereſts of Great-Britain may take care of themſelves.

The Miniſtry ſtand ſo much in need of pens to ſupport their meaſures, that penſions are ordered to the author of *Remarks on the principal Acts of the laſt Parliament*, to the Dean of Glouceſter, and to Sir John Dalrymple, for their American publications. Dr. Johnſon and Dr. Shebbeare are at the dutywork again.

There cannot be a greater proof of the effect of Miniſterial power, by means of corruption, than the ſilence of Junius, and the author of the heroic epiſtle and poſtſcript, during the preſent abominable ſyſtem of American meaſures. Junius to be ſo loud on the paltry follies of a Grafton, and ſo ſilent while his country is hurling to headlong ruin, has a diſmal appearance. What are Mr. Hine's patent, and the buſineſs of Balf and Macquirk, compared to the deſtruction coming upon us at preſent?

The principal adventurers, who care not how near the Britiſh glory may be to its ſetting, what ſtorms may be brewing, what clouds may lower on our political horizon, if, amidſt the darkneſs and confuſion, they can diſtance their competitors, and (however unfairly it matters not) come in firſt oars at the next *miniſterial* regatta.

Deſperate gameſters, who are ready to ſet upon a ſingle caſt, the nation's proſperity, freedom and exiſtence, provided they have a chance for ſweeping the ſtakes.

Abandoned prodigals, who long to throw away for a trifle their moſt precious inheritance.

Inſatiable leeches, who only ſtrive to wriggle themſelves into a *vacant place*, where they may fix their fangs, and drain into their ever-craving maw the laſt drop from the exhauſted veins of their expiring country.

A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, ſays, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign ſervice; but no Captain is yet appointed, or at leaſt come down. Plymouth is now a very ſorrowful place, the late news from Boſton has watered many a cheek here; the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the attack, moſtly were of this place. The lower ſort of people too came in for their ſhare, or rather more, but no account received in private ſpecify the names of the ſoldiers of that corps. All the wives and families of the common men are therefore ſighing and weeping, leaſt their huſbands and fathers ſhould be among the killed."

General Waſhington, who was lately appointed Generaliſſimo over the Provincials, has refuſed any ſalary, and is to attend to the hazardous and arduous duty allotted him from principle only.—A moſt noble example, and worthy of imitation in Great-Britain, particularly at this time; for if there were a few diſintereſted patriots like Waſhington, the ſupplies of the Mother country would ſoon leſſen the national debt, without any requiſition from the Colonies.

A correſpondent ſays, that one of the General Officers in Boſton, in a letter to his brother in London, remarks that our men are much better ſoldiers than the Provincials, but that their Commander in Chief is a much better ſoldier than ours.

It is certain that three thouſand perſons in the nail-making buſineſs are out of employment, and two thouſand more are ſoon expected to be in the ſame condition, entirely owing to our unhappy differences with America.

The Miniſtry are ſo determined on carrying a land and window tax in Ireland, that ſeveral boroughs are already promiſed to cuſtom-houſe officers, ſubaltern officers in the army, and many people who have not the leaſt title to ſuch a ſituation either from rank or property.

Aug. 7. Cloathing for 9000 Canadians is already ſhipped for Quebec; which will be followed very ſoon by cloathing for 5000 more. The uniform is buff waiſtcoats and breeches, and green coats faced with red.

We hear that General Fraſer has informed government, that he will raiſe a regiment, which will be ready to embark for America by the firſt of September next, provided the General is allowed to name the officers.

Aug. 8. We hear from good authority, that Captain Cook, who lately arrived in the river from the South Seas, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Endeavour, has diſcovered an iſland of a vaſt extent, and well wooded, in the great Pacifick Ocean, between Juan Fernandes and the continent of China. The iſland, it is ſaid, is inhabited by a race of people as ſingular in their manners as they are whimſical in their appearance. As the greateſt ſecrecy is obſerved, and every precaution uſed to to prevent the particulars from tranſpiring before they are laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, nothing further can yet be known; however, it ſeems to be the prevailing opinion, that the proper latitude has not been diſcovered for facilitating the paſſage to the Eaſt-Indies, ſo much wiſhed for: A doubt cannot remain of the poſſibility of the diſcovery, as, but ſome few years ago, ſome State Exiles made their eſcape from the deſarts of Siberia in a veſſel they ſeized, and without the ſmalleſt knowledge either of aſtronomy or navigation, got ſafe to Japan, and came through the Streights of Magellan to ſome of our ſettlements, and from thence to Europe.

A letter from Rome of the 19th of July ſays, "It is actually known that the courier extraordinary, diſpatched to Liſbon the 5th of this month by the Commander Almada, Ambaſſador from Portugal at this court, is the bearer of the brief, relative to the concordance between the Holy See and the court of Liſbon, begun under the preceding pontificate, and brought to a concluſion by the

preſent Pope. By this agreement his Holineſs grants to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, during a term of 50 years, one tenth extraordinary of all the poſſeſſions of the clergy, both ſecular and regular, in this kingdom; and the King, on his part, engages to pay annually to the apoſtolic chamber 50,000 ſeinds, for the maintenance of the Portugueſe Ex Jeſuits."

General Gage is coming home. Miniſters are now throwing all the blame upon him to ſcreen themſelves.

Col. Pigot is alſo coming home. And it is ſaid Admiral Graves is coming home, and that Commodore Shuldham, who is going to America with more ſhips, is to have the command on that ſtation.

We are aſſured Gen. Burgoyne has deſired to be recalled, and that he is ordered to repair home.

Aug. 15. A letter from Newcaſtle, dated Aug. 12th, ſays, On Tueſday hand bills were put up in this town for taking up tranſports for America, alſo for Stade, to carry Hanoverians to Gibraltar and Mahon, and to bring troops to England.

It is confidently aſſerted that the court of Spain has ſent a memorial deſiring the aſſiſtance of Great Britain in ſubduing the Moors and piratical ſtates in Africa.

Aug. 17. It is ſaid that the petition, with a plan for reconciling the differences ſubſiſting between the North-American colonies and the mother country, brought over by Governor Penn, will be preſented to his Majeſty in council to-morrow.

Every ſloop of war and frigate in the royal navy is now fitting out by order of the Admiralty Board.

Aug. 19. The petition brought over from Pennſylvania by Governor Penn's brother was not preſented yeſterday to his Majeſty at St. James's as was expected, but a day will ſoon be fixed for its being received.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 11.

"The day before yeſterday his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke preſented a memorial to the States General, entreating them to prolong the term of the prohibition laid upon the Dutch againſt carrying arms or ammunition to the Americans; to which their High Mightineſſes conſented, and iſſued orders accordingly.

"It is reported, that notwithſtanding the bad ſucceſs the Spaniards have met with, they are determined to bombard Algiers."

The Hanoverian troops which are to embark at Stade for Gibraltar and Mahon on board our tranſports, who are to bring home the troops garriſoned there, are taken into the pay of Great Britain for two years.

Late on Wedneſday evening an expreſs arrived at the Secretary's office in Cleveland row from Paris, which we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greateſt preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily paſſing from thence to Madrid, and alſo to Liſbon, but that every thing is kept as ſecret as poſſible.

On Wedneſday Gen. Haldimand, juſt arrived from America, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherſt, and moſt graciouſly received. The above Gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was ſent for by order of government, in order to lay the preſent ſtate of America before his Majeſty.

The Receiver General of a certain county is ſuperſeded, for voting againſt adminiſtration at a late election.

In ſome of the French ports in the channel, there are at this time ſeveral ſhips laden with arms bound to America.

At Algiers, to the ſouthward, there is a declivity, upon which, at ſeveral diſtances, hooks are placed.—When a man is guilty of any attrocious crime, he is thrown down this precipice, caught by the hooks, and is left to periſh by being ſcorched to death by the ſun.—Among the priſoners taken by the Algerines, upon the late Spaniſh deſcent, were two of their Generals, who were immediately thrown down the above rock.

Tueſday laſt a draught of 400 men was taken from the royal train of artillery at Woolwich, and marched immediataly to Portſmouth, in order to embark on board a ſhip deſtined for America.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Aug. 16.

"Yeſterday a number of men came down from the rendezvous opened in London, and have all entered on board the ſhips fitting for ſea."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, Aug. 8.

"In conſequence of a gracious reſcript, which the regency of this Electorate has received from the King of Great-Britain, our auguſt Sovereign, orders have been ſent to the regiment of Prince Ernſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of Goldacker, of Hardenberg, of Rhoden, and of Mothe, to be ready to march to Stade, to embark the firſt of September next, and proceed with the firſt favourable wind for their deſtination which is to replace the Engliſh regiments in garriſon at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. As no General is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr. Goldacker, the eldeſt Colonel, will have the command of theſe five regiments. It is not yet known whether theſe troops will go immediately to their deſtination, or touch at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at firſt cauſed ſome ſurprize, but as it is for the ſervice of our Monarch, both officers and ſoldiers ſeem to ſurpaſs each other in making the moſt ſpeedy preparations to execute his Majeſty's pleaſure."

It was currently reported yeſterday, that advices had been received in town from Madrid, that the Spaniſh Conſul had forbid any Engliſh ſhip lying more than forty eight hours at Monto Chriſti.

A letter brought by the Proſperity, Captain Clifton, arrived laſt Tueſday at Briſtol, dated July 14, ſays, "Ticonderoga and Crown-point are not retaken, but remain in poſſeſſion of the Provincials. The Indians and Canadians manifeſt no diſpoſition to act againſt the Colonies; and from ſeveral advices it appears probable, that Governor Carleton will not have it in his power to annoy them."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 12.

"The marine recruiting parties in this kingdom meet with great ſucceſs in their levies; but the marching regiments ordered abroad, which are to be augmented to 700 rank and file, with difficulty liſt a man; which is ſtrange, conſidering the proſpect of preferment that the American war preſents them."

All the new frigates now building at the different dock yards, are ordered to be finiſhed with the utmoſt diſpatch.

It is ſaid that a penſion of 200l. per annum is ſettled on the widow of the late Major Pitcairn, who has eleven children.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 15.

"Lieutenant Pitcairn, of the marines, (who brought his father, Major Pitcairn, when mortally wounded at Boſton, off the field of action) is appointed a Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the ſaid corps (though not in his turn) as an acknowledgment of the ſervices of his gallant father."

Yeſterday the ſhipwrights belonging to his Majeſtys yard at Woolwich, aſſembled in a body in a church-yard, and being ſatisfied in reſpect to the terms which the Admiralty Board propoſed, went into the yard with drums beating and colours flying.

PORTSMOUTH, *October* 3.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who arrived here a few days ſince from Nova-Scotia, ſays, that he had ſeveral opportunities of converſing with numbers of the inhabitants of that province; who ſay, that they heartily concur with the meaſures adopted by the grand Continental Congreſs; and only wait an opportunity to convince their American brethren of their ſincerity; and ſhould a ſmall detachment of the army be ſent thither, nine-tenths of the inhabitants would join them on their firſt appearance, in carrying into execution any meaſures that may be propoſed by the noble ſons of Freedom.

The ſame gentleman has brought diſpatches to be forwarded to the Congreſs at Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 5.

Admiral Graves, we hear, is ſuperceded; but who is appointed in his room, we have not heard.

The enemy are now preparing to ſend off from Boſton ſeveral men of war, and a number of troops, ſuppoſed to be on ſome plundering robbing expedition.

We are informed that three or four of our friends, lately confined in Boſton, in order to regain their liberty, pretended they were converts to Toryiſm; on which they were permitted to embark on board a veſſel, and to ſail from Boſton, in company with two real Tories. When they had got off to a convenient diſtance from that ſeat of deſpotiſm, our friends abovementioned obliged their two Tory companions to accompany them into Salem, where the veſſel arrived laſt Tueſday.

WORCESTER, *October* 6.

A correſpondent, at Cambridge, has favoured us with the following, September 29, viz.—"Two deſerters came over on Monday night, they belonged to the 10th regiment; I ſpoke with them, they ſay there are hardly 6000 effective men in Boſton, and 2000 ſick; Gage expects ten regiments of foot and two of dragoons; and pretends they are actually now at ſea; they further ſay that with all their expectations they are extremely apprehenſive of a viſit from the provincials; are much diſpirited, have not a taſte of freſh proviſions and would almoſt all deſert if they could:—Theſe men brought off with them their arms, thirty rounds of powder, and a new boat. Three veſſels have juſt arrived at Boſton with ſome ſtores. Col. Arnold ſailed Tueſday ſe'nnight from Newbury-Port, and on Saturday morning was 20 miles up Kennebec in ſafety. A Captain of the 59th regiment (but lately made ſuch) loſt his leg by one of our cannon balls, and died three days after.

The General Aſſembly have paſſed a reſolve, allowing perſons poſſeſſed of Engliſh goods in this province to ſell them after the 10th inſtant.

NEW-YORK, *October* 12.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge.

"Dr. Church (Surgeon General of the army, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety at Watertown) having been found guilty of traiterous practices, in correſponding with the enemy, is put under an arreſt."

We are informed that Dr. Church, is confined in a houſe oppoſite to the head quarters in Cambridge; his correſpondence, it is ſaid, was carried on in cyphers with a field officer in General Gage's army, in Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Hartford.

"It is reported that General Waſhington a few days ago ſent a flag of truce to Boſton, propoſing an exchange of priſoners:—Major French for Colonel Parker; Lieutenant Knight, of the Navy, for Captain Scott; and his Excellency Governor Skeene, for Corporal Cruiſe, of Captain Dowdle's Company of Riflemen:—The two former were accepted with readineſs; but the laſt exchange Gen. Gage rejected with ſcorn, as an inſult to his underſtanding—ſo that in all probability we ſhall have the honor of his Excelleney Gov. Skeene's reſidence among us—God knows how long."

Yeſterday came to town a number of Paxton Boys, dreſſed and painted in the Indian faſhion, being part of a body of 200 Volunteers, who are on their way to General Waſhington's Army at Cambridge. Several of theſe we hear are young Gentlemen of fortune.

On Monday laſt arrived here in 12 weeks from Briſtol, under jury maſts, the Brig Fair Lady, Capt. Robinſon, who met with very ſtormy weather on his paſſage, and was in great danger of being loſt.

The following is taken from his log-book.

Sept. 21. Lat. 39. 25. ſpoke the ſhip Duke of Leinſter, from Baltimore bound to Cork; got from her a ſpare topſail yard, for a jury mainmaſt.

Sept. 23. Freſh gale and a high ſea, John Garvan, mariner, fell overboard, threw over to ſave him a hen-coop, and hoiſt out the yawl, but ſhe filled, and parting her painter, both man and boat were loſt.

Sept. 25. Spoke the ſhip Grace, Captain Francis Knox, ſix days from Philadelphia, bound to Falmouth, by him we were ſupplied with a ſmall caſk of bread, and two gallons of ſpirits.

Sept. 26. Spoke the ſhip Recovery, Capt. Kyle, from Philadelphia, for Cork. He ſupplied us with a caſk of bread, a caſk of water, and ſome ſmall ſtores.

Sept. 28. Lat. 39. 22. Spoke the brig Dunmore, Capt. John M'Rinnils, ſix days from Virginia, bound to Glaſgow.

Sept. 29. Lat. 38. 58. Spoke the ſnow Baltimore, Capt. James Clarke, five days from Baltimore. He ſupplied us with an old topſail and a few candles.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 16.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated September 12.

"We are not altogether without our fears from the Indian enemy, but our Negroes are quite quiet ſince the execution of one of the moſt ſenſible and moſt daring of them, named Jemmy, a free Negro, who was found guilty of having endeavoured to cauſe an inſurrection. It is a general received opinion that we ſhall have troops here in the winter, and all preparations are making to oppoſe them; many people have all their valuable goods and furniture packed, and ſtores are building in the country to lodge them in."

Capt. Robinſon, of the ſhip Nancy and Sukey, (who arrived in this port laſt Wedneſday) left London the 10th, the Downs the 14th, and Falmouth the 25th of Auguſt: He parted company with the Lizard frigate of 28 guns, Capt. John Inglis, on the 22d of Auguſt, at Torbay.—The Lizard was ordered to Quebec, and had under her convoy a brigantine, Capt. Brown, who informed Capt. Robinſon, that he had on board 6000 ſtand of ſmall arms, ſeveral braſs cannon, and a large quantity of gunpowder. Capt. Brown's veſſel was ſo heavy a ſailer, that the frigate was obliged to take her in tow coming down channel. Capt. Brown informed Capt. Robinſon, that a brigantine, under convoy of a frigate, had ſailed for Virginia with arms and ammunition, but, by ſtrong weſterly winds, was forced to put back, and had gone into Spithead.

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 9.

"Nothing particular tranſpires of the reſolutions of Adminiſtration; but it is ſaid and believed, that five or ſix more regiments are ordered over from Ireland to reinforce General Gage, or his *ſucceſſor*; for it is alſo believed that he is recalled, and the command of the troops, in the approaching winter, to devolve on General Howe,—as it is preſumed, that General Amherſt has refuſed to accept any command in America, except he is put at the head of 30,000 men. The papers, ſome of them, mention Gage being appointed, by an extra commiſſion, *General Governor* over *all* America; but, as the Gazette has not yet announced it, I eſteem it to be very doubtful."

We have certain intelligence from Newcaſtle County, that on Friday laſt Brigadier General M'Kinley's battalion of Militia was reviewed near Wilmington, when about five hundred men appeared under arms, and chiefly in uniform, who went through their exerciſe, evolutions, various firings and manœuvres with great exactneſs, regularity and alertneſs, ſo as to obtain very high applauſe from a great number of Military Gentleman who were ſpectators.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jerſey are to meet at Burlington, on the 15th of November, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

RETURNS came to hand ſince our laſt.

Cumberland County. Repreſentatives, William Allen, John Montgomery. *Sheriffs*, Robert Semple, James Smith. *Coroners*, James Pollard, Samuel Culbertſon. *Commiſſioner*, Samuel Laird. *Aſſeſſors*, John Davis, jun. Alexander Murrow, William Rippey, Henry Pawling, James Lyon, John Carſon.

Bedford County. Repreſentative, Bernard Dougherty. *Sheriffs*, James Piper, Abraham Miley. *Coroners*, John Stillwell, Andrew Man. *Commiſſioner*, John Cheſney. *Aſſeſſors*, William Parker, John Markley, William Todd, Richard Long, Matthew M'Allifter, James Graham.

Northumberland County. Repreſentative, Samuel Hunter. *Sheriffs*, William Scull, James Crawford. *Coroners*, Samuel Harris, James M'Mahan. *Commiſſioner*, John Whitezell. *Aſſeſſors*, James Harriſon, Jonathan Lodge, Peter Hoſterman, Nicholas Miller, Jacob Haverly, Walter Clark.

Suſſex County. Repreſentatives, Thomas Robinſon, Job Ingram, Boaz Manlove, Iſaac Bradley, James Rench, Jacob Moore. *Sheriffs*, Dorman Loſland, Peter Wright. *Coroners*, Samuel Draper, Peter White.

*** The ſale of the houſe advertiſed in the firſt page of this paper by the Sheriff, is not to be.

SHIP NEWS.

The Salt Spring, Ogilvie, for Maryland, was in the Downs the 27th of July.

The Maria, Marſhall, for Virginia, was at Deal the 6th of Auguſt.

ARRIVALS.

From *Virginia*. Vigilant, Williamſon, and Adventure, Brown, at Graveſend. Suſanna, Dobbie, Molly, Bell, and Stephen, Gregg, at Dover. Cæſar, Wood, at Briſtol. Ann, Madders, at Liverpool. Maria, Marſhall, and Jett, Gibſon, at Deal.

From *Maryland*. Liberty, Reyſon, at Dover. Induſtry, —, at Briſtol. Adventure, Long, at Deal.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *October* 14, 1775.

SUCH humane perſons who may have, and can ſpare, Rags for lint, or old Linen for bandages, and would chooſe to apply them for the uſe of the Armed Boats now employed for the defence of this province, are requeſted to ſend them to Capt. Henry Dougherty's ſtore, on Mr. Cuthbert's wharf, where they will be received with gratitude, and be taken proper care of for the good purpoſes intended.

By Order of the Committee,
ROBERT MORRIS, Preſident.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, *Auguſt* 3.

ODE *to the memory of Dr.* WARREN, *the celebrated Orator, who was ſlain upon the Heighths of Charleſtown, fighting for the Liberties of America, on the ſeventeenth day of June,* 1775.

I

O GREAT reverſe of Tully's coward heart!
Immortal WARREN! you ſuffice to teach
That Orators may fill the Warrior's part,
And active ſouls be join'd with fluent ſpeech.

II

Shall not the ſpeaker, who alone could give
Immortal reviviſcence to the dead,
Chang'd to a hero now, for ever live
In Fame's eternal rolls, with thoſe he led?

III

Let North and Sandwich take the meaner ſhame
Of bluſt'ring words, unknown to hardy deeds;
Let callous G—— ſuperior merit claim
In grinning laughter, whilſt his country bleeds.

IV

Boſton's firſt ſons in proſtrate numbers lay,
And Freedom totter'd on Deſtruction's brink;
WARREN ſtept forth to ſolemnize the day,
And dar'd to ſpeak what ſome ſcarce dare to think.

V

Yet glorious honour! more than one man's ſhare!
He, in his lateſt as his earlieſt breath,
In Camp or Forum equally could dare,
And ſeal his bold Philippics with his death.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SUFFER me through the medium of thy paper, to expreſs to the Contributors to the American Manufactory, the exquiſite pleaſure I felt ſometime ago in being at the Factory, at the time a great number of the poor woman attended to return the flax, &c. which they had ſpun, and to receive others. I obſerved they all received their pay, though ſmall, with great pleaſure; their ſmiling countenances beſpoke a degree of happineſs in which I felt my very ſoul to participate: I went afterwards to ſee the other perſons that are employed; they all appeared at firſt view to be in their proper ſphere; I was further convinced they were ſo after a little converſation with them, for they were moſtly diſqualified for any other employment, having from their childhood been uſed to no other.

I have long poſſeſſed an opinion that there is not any thing happens by chance: If not an hair of a man's head can fall to the ground unnoticed by the great Parent of mankind, how much more is his providence concerned in things which nearly effect the welfare of his creatures! This inſtitution of yours I therefore conſider as a providential work, intended by the Almighty as a means of ſubſiſtence for ſuch of his creatures among us as are not qualified to gain a livelihood any other way. Though to take in a more extenſive view of the deſign of Providence (as it appears to me) I would go a little back: The Almighty, knowing the evil intended by a corrupt Miniſtry in ſtopping our trade, ſeems to have caſt amongſt us a great number of perſons who are acquainted with manufactoring; this is intended as a mutual bleſſing; we are now become neceſſary to each other, if they are not employed we all ſuffer, if we do employ them we are mutually benefitted. This inſtitution, I am ſtrongly inclined to believe, is the beginning of a work, that will in time be of prodigious advantage to the Public.—I was informed by the Overſeer of the Factory that near five hundred perſons are already employed in the ſeveral branches, and that if the Company had ſtock ſufficient there might ſoon be double the number; I inſtantly determined to be a member of the Company. The principal motive which induces me to join you, is, the pleaſure which it affords in giving employment to the poor, though the public ſtate of affairs now ſpeaks as with the voice of a trumpet,—Americans! manufacture for yourſelves, for reaſons that are numerous!

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship King of Pruſſia, W. Potts, Falmouth.
Ship Black Prince, J. Barry, London.
Ship Liberty, N. Munro, Ditto.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Brig Hetty, R. French, Hiſpaniola.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS BROKE OPEN laſt night, WHITE and MONTGOMERY's Store, on Market ſtreet wharf; when an iron cheſt was forced open and robbed of the following articles, viz. One bundle of paper money, containing *One Hundred Pounds*, among which were a number of Continental bills, of *Two, Three, Four, Five*, and *Twenty Dollars*. One bundle of Maryland and Pennſylvania money, containing *Twenty Pounds*. *Eleven Half Johannefſes*, with ſundry other *Gold* and *Silver Pieces*, amounting altogether to about *One Hundred and Fifty* or *One Hundred and Sixty Pounds*. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above robbery, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and the money recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or a proportioned part according to the money recovered, by

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY.

A ROBBERY.

BROKE OPEN, on Friday night, the 13th inſt. (October) the ſhop of JOHN HANNA, Bruſh-maker, the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets, and taken thereout four dozen of white-waſh bruſhes, bored for long handles; a quantity of ſhaving boxes, and in caſh about Forty Shillings in ſmall money. If any of the above articles are offered for ſale, it is requeſted they may be ſtopped, and intelligence given to the ſubſcriber, who will pay FOUR DOLLARS Reward for the Thief and Goods. JOHN HANNA.

October 7, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in the Townſhip of Northampton, in the County of Burlington, an Iriſh ſervant man named FRANCIS NIELL, about twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, has remarkable thick ancles, brown hair which he commonly wears clubbed; had on and took with him, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, a ſtriped linen jacket with glaſs buttons, two oznabrig ſhirts, two pair of trowſers of ſheeting linen almoſt new, thread ſtocking, ſtrong ſhoes with ſtrings, two pair of leather breeches, a twilled kerſey jacket black and white, and an old beaver hat. He is a good deal talkative, and apt to drink too much. It is ſuppoſed he is making for the Regular Camp at Boſton, as he is a very great Tory. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH BURR, Junior.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 24th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Deptford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, a Dutch ſervant boy named ADAM LAVOUR, about ſeventeen years of age, marked with the ſmall pox, dark brown hair, pale faced, big grey eyes; had on when he went away, a felt hat, a brown and white and yellow ſtriped lincey under jacket without ſleeves, a red ſerge upper ditto with one ſleeve of duffil, the ſtriped jacket a hand's breadth longer than the red one, a flaxen ſhirt and tow trowſers, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Lancaſter, as he was ſeen on the 12th of September croſſing the Upper Ferry of Schuylkill in a covered waggon travelling that way. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and gives information thereof to his ſaid maſter, to PETER DESHONG, at the Governor's Mill in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or to the Widow of Detrick Reeſe, in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of King George, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by the above named Widow, or by WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

N. B. Any perſon who takes him up is deſired to be watchful of him, as he has been taken twice ſince he ran away but found means to get off again.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP.

NEW-PORT, *(Rhode Island) Oct.* 2.

LAST Monday arrived here, from Boston in five days, the ship Nautilus, and brought in a brig, Capt. Sage, from Jamaica, and a New-York pilot boat.

Last Tuesday night a party of the American army, under Col. Tupper, went on Governor's Island, near the Castle, in Massachusetts-Bay, and brought off 13 fat cattle, and two of the light horse, and returned to Cambridge the next morning with their booty, without suffering the least damage. They also burnt all the buildings thereon, with a quantity of hay.

Last Saturday arrived here from Boston, the Viper ship of 12 guns, and a brig of 6 guns, with two large transports, supposed to be in quest of live stock; it is said these vessels attempted to take stock off the Vineyard, but were disappointed by the assembling of a number of armed men.

On Friday the Nautilus, with two tenders, sailed to convoy four brigs to Boston; the next day one of the brigs, Capt Benjamin Bowers, being near the shore of Dartmouth, was boarded by a number of Provincials, and carried into Bedford. After she was boarded, one of the ship's tenders came up, fired two broadsides, and grappled her; the people on board lying close till the tender was fast, when they rose and fired a number of small arms into her, which 'twas thought killed and wounded a number of the people; upon which the tender cut her fasts and made off.

NEW-YORK, *October* 9.

Extract of a letter from Isle aux Noix, dated Sept. 18.

"On Sunday, the 9th instant, we set out, and about ten in the evening arrived at the place where we tarried the night when we were up before; and setting out to march to Chambli, just as we came to the breast work that we had thrown up before, we received a very heavy fire from two batteaus that were on the Lake, with swivel and grape shot, and at the same time from the savages on the shore. Our armed boats perceiving the fire on the Lake, fired three twelve pounders, one of which took the enemy's principal batteau directly in the bow, and tore her from stem to stern: she immediately sunk, with all the men in her, amounting to 35. We then proceeded on to the breast-work, where we killed their chief interpreter and one Indian. We received no hurt at all. In the morning we saw their armed schooner of 180 tons, carrying twelve nine pounders, coming towards us; we then tho't it expedient to return to the island, until we could have more artillery with us, which we now have got, with a great number of bomb shells, mortars, &c. &c. &c. We are now immediately to embark a third time, and are determined to take the schooner and the fort at all events.

"The Canadians have seized two batteaus that were going to St. John's, to supply the enemy with provisions; on their requesting them to stop, the Regulars fired at them, which the Canadians returned, killed twelve Regulars and took the rest prisoners.—We last night sent off a party to Chambli, of 150 men, 50 of whom are Canadians, that have been in the camp several days."

Extract of a letter from Schenectady, Sept. 26.

"This afternoon an express arrived at Albany from our army, which mentions they had met with great success; had taken a schooner well manned and armed, killed all the people on board, and possessed themselves of a twelve pounder. The companies of New-England men landed at St. John's and engaged a party of Regulars going to the fort with carts, cattle and provisions, which they took, and defeated the Regulars. Captain Yates, commander of a company of Germans, and one Lieut. Van Slyke, of this town, have greatly distinguished themselves, which has recommended them to the notice of General Montgomery. Five hundred Canadians have voluntarily join'd our army."

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New-York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am still confined with the remains of an inveterate disorder. I have this moment received a line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great numbers. We have taken fifteen prisoners, seven of which are soldiers, and the rest Canadians and Scotchmen in the service of the Ministry."

We are informed from undoubted authority, that Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Governor of South-Carolina, has fled with the utmost precipitation, on board the man of war in the harbour. The Committee of Charlestown having very fortunately discovered that his Excellency had employed one CAMERON, an Indian Commissary, in the interior parts of that province, to engage the Indians in the Ministerial service, who had actually enlisted 600 of them, and furnished them with every necessary in order to butcher the back inhabitants. This plan was discovered by a gentleman who seized the express on his way from said Cameron to the Governor, whom he knew to be disaffected to the American cause, and conveyed the dispatches to the Provincial Committee. The above gentleman disguised himself in a drover's habit, and attended the express to the Governor's house, and heard the conversation between them, and then discovered the whole plot to the Committee.

His Majesty's sloop of war the Viper, arrived here last Saturday, in 30 hours from Rhode-Island. She left England after the news arrived there of the battle of Bunker's Hill, is but 14 days from Boston, and has brought dispatches for all his Majesty's Governors on the Continent. We hear she is to sail in a few days for the southern governments.

We hear Capt. Wallace has made a demand from the inhabitants of Newport, of all the live stock they could spare from the island. The inhabitants had only three days to consider of the matter.

Christiana Bridge, Sept. 23, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday the 10th instant, a dark brown HORSE, fourteen hands one inch high, five years old, neither brand nor ear mark, was set in the tail the day before he went away, and was nicked in two places which cannot be healed yet; he was trimmed under the bridle, has a switch tail, and a small naval gall almost healed up; he is low in the neck, his mane divided and hangs part on each side; he is high couraged and apt to run off when mounted; he trots, paces and gallops, but fondest of his pace, was marked in the breast with a collar but almost worn out; had no shoes on, and was tender footed when rode on hard ground. Whoever secures the horse and thief shall have the above Reward, on the thief's being convicted of the fact, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse if brought home, and reasonable charges, paid by

† HUMPHRY CARSON.

Just Published and to be sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-office in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

Just Published and to be sold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,

In Front-street, the corner of Black horse Alley,

THE SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Esq; on moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775. The Speeches in the last session of the present Parliament, of Governor *Johnston*; Mr. *Cruger*; the Hon. Capt. *Lutterell*; Col. *Ackland*; Hon. *Henry Temple Lutterell*; Mr. *Hartly*; the *Marquis of Granby*, son of the late magnanimous hero, *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*; and the Speech of Mr. *Edmund Burke*, in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, in the second Parliament of George III. Also an Appeal to the Justice and Interests of the People of Great Britain in the present dispute with America. With several other valuable pamphlets on American affairs.

Frederick County, Maryland, Sept. 18, 1775.

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday last, the three following servants, viz. JOHN BURCK; had on a red striped lincey jacket, old check shirt, oznabrigs trowsers, and old shoes with buckles; has long sandy coloured hair, thin visage, and stoops much in walking. THOMAS FLUDD; had on a blue surtout coat, shirt and trowsers of home made linen, old shoes and buckles. ROBERT FITZGERALD, a hatter by trade; had on when he went away, a snuff coloured coat, an ash coloured jacket, check shirt and trowsers, a new felt fashionable hat, and good shoes with buckles. Whoever takes up said servants and brings them to the subscribers at Frederick Town, shall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS currency for each; and if secured in any gaol, so that the owners may get them again, shall have FIVE POUNDS currency for the three, paid by

† DANIEL HOWER.
WILLIAM MILLER.
A. H. SMITH.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 6th instant (September) from the subscriber living in Bond's Forest, Harford County, Maryland, an English servant man named JOHN NIGHT, about forty years old, a West of England man, and speaks in that dialect; he is about five feet eight inches high, short black hair, a down look, loves liquor, and is apt to swear; had on when he went away, an oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, an old hat tarred on the upper side, and a pair of half worn shoes; it is supposed he took a flail with him, and that he will endeavour to pass for a thresher; he professes himself a coalier, and he may perhaps have recourse to some of the iron works. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if twenty miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province, the above Reward, besides what the law allows, paid by

§ BERNARD REILY.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform those Gentlemen who have been pleased to employ him by subscription, in bringing the Pennsylvania news-papers, that he is now making out their respective accompts: And whereas he has not been troublesome for a considerable time past in collecting, and their accompts not being large, he flatters himself those Gentlemen will not fail discharging their balances, when called on at their respective homes, which he intends doing in the course of the three following months, viz. November, December and January, if he should not close his accompts sooner. He remains the Public's very humble servant,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,
EASTERN SHORE POST.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A SINGLE PERSON, a native of America: He understands book-keeping, and would be glad to serve any gentleman in town or country as a Clerk. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS carried off, by mistake as it is imagined, from the sign of the Ship, on Chesnut-hill, at the time of the general Review which was held there in the summer, three Great Coats and one Surtout Coat, and others left in their room; the first was a double drab, a pale colour, the second of the same colour, the third a blue duffil, and the surtout a blue nap: They belonged to officers of the militia. Any person or persons that has either or all of them, are desired to bring them to the place they took them from and take their own back, to prevent further trouble.

‡ JACOB ZOLL.

WAS TAKEN UP near the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder LS. a little white on his back and on his forehead; no shoes on. Whoever has lost the said horse is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ HENRY SWEET.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

Wilmington, September 25, 1775.

THE EXAMINATION of the WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL will be held on *Wednesday*, the 18th of *October* ensuing, at which time the Trustees of said school are requested to attend.

LAST FALL IMPORTED from LONDON,

A fresh QUANTITY of

DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America.

IT is as infallible, innocent, sure and effectual a medicine as was ever known in the world for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough and in most all their disorders; and by the proper use of this balsam for a reasonable time many have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, consumption, &c. &c.—Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine it is only to be sold in Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, merchant and vendue-master, on the north-side of Market-street, near the Court house; at Germantown by Christopher Sower, printer; at Lancaster by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; in New-York by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper; and by the subscriber at his house in Kingsess.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the same places are also to be sold, Dr. Hill's new improved STOMACHIC TINCTURE, excellent for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases. ‡

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT three story brick House, next door to the Old Ferry-house, in Water-street, having a fine prospect of the river and the Jerseys. Please to apply to SAMUEL SHAW, merchant, three doors above, at the south corner of Arch-street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

† BENJAMIN RAWLE.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

MASTER of the French and Latin Languages, LIBRARIAN of the Philadelphia Public Library,

HAS opened his FRENCH ACADEMY for the winter season, which begins punctually at Seven o'clock every evening (Saturday excepted) in the Library Room in Carpenters Hall.—Ladies and Gentlemen may be instructed at their places of abode as usual.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inst. (September) from the subscriber, living near Queens Town, in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, an indented Irish servant man named JOHN RUNNET, a ditcher and banker, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a lusty well made fellow, with dark short curled hair; had on when he went away, a coat, jacket and breeches of grey kersey cloth, and a hat bound round the edge with velvet. He went away in company with a servant woman belonging to James Butler, of Queens Town. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS HALL.

N. B. He has a copy of his indenture with him, and probably will shew that as his discharge. He was indented to Capt. Nicholas Woolf, on the 3d day of May, 1774. §

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,

At Nine-pence per lb. by the box or dozen,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN PURDON,

In Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having nearly finished a very compleat new Fulling Mill, on the same spot where his old Mill has long stood, situate near Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, a stand which has long been well supplied with custom, is now in want of a workman capable of carrying on that business in all its branches, as fulling, dying, shearing, &c. Any person inclining, who can be well recommended for his skill in that business, industry, sobriety, &c. is desired to be speedy in his application, as the season is advancing and work daily coming in: He may be sure of employ, either by working her for a certain share, common wages, or having her for a yearly rent, by applying to the subscriber living on the spot,—who has also for sale, or to let for a term of years, and may be entered on immediately, two tracts of valuable Land, situate near Dover, each well improved, and also some tracts of unimproved Land. For terms and further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NIXON.

August 21, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, a stout well set fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, swarthy complexion, much pock-marked, and has short brown hair; had on an iron collar, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, and a red jacket with sleeves.——JOHN CARR, five feet seven inches high, a thief-looking fellow, twenty-six years of age; had on and took with him, a felt hat, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, twilled inside jacket, a mixed gray outside ditto with blue lining and metal buttons, a blue sailors ditto, and new shoes: It is likely they will change their jackets and perhaps their names. Any person securing said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for each if taken 30 miles from home; if 40 miles, the above Reward for both, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

*8 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

Just Published and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A SERMON

PREACHED at YORK-TOWN, before Captain MORGAN's and Captain PRICE's Companies of Rifle-men, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1775,

Being the DAY recommended by the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for

A GENERAL FAST

Throughout the TWELVE UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

BY DANIEL BATWELL, M. A.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1775.

REBECCA ROBINSON,

Has removed from Lætitia Court to the south side of Chesnut-street, about mid-way between Front and Second-streets, where she has for SALE,

EXCELLENT Jamaica spirits; French brandy; West-India rum; Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; Holland Geneva, and cordials; double and single refined loaf sugar; lump and muscovado ditto; nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, pepper, allspice, ginger, fine Florence and lamp oil, coffee and chocolate, mustard in bottles or by weight, choice pickling vinegar, and mustard seed.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Negro Wenches, one 30 years old and the other 15 or 16, well used to all kinds of house work; will suit either town or country, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of ANTHONY DUCHE, in Front-street, Southwark. †

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

Hath for SALE at his store in Water-street, the second door above Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, the following articles, viz.

A NEAT assortment of broadcloths, 10-4 rose blankets, forest cloths, kerseys, blue and mixed Bath coatings, fine scarlet ditto, 3-4 and 6-4 naps, embossed flannels; blue, black and cloth colour hair plushes; demy writing paper, half yard Persians, fine cloth colour thread, surtout buttons, twist, camblets, dorsetteens, callimancoes, rattinets, shalloons, tammies, damasks, and poplins; blue furniture cottons, handsome large patterns; velvets, velverets, velures, fine Scots threads, buck and bone knives and forks, ferrets, bindings, tapes, combs, ribbonds, childrens shoes, London pewter, hard metal plates, oval dishes and spoons, womens worsted hose, mens plain and patent ribbed ditto, mens silk and worsted ditto plain and ribbed, womens worsted mitts, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD cedar log House, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury; about eight miles from Philadelphia. The house is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fire-place in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers shop joined to one of them of the same length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils hath a fire-place. The said house and lentils are very convenient for weavers, shoemakers, taylors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at said house, or of JOSIAH CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will shew the premises.—The title is indisputable.

SYLVESTER FENTON.

TO BE SOLD BY

DAVID SPROAT,

CHOICE muscovado sugar; Jamaica spirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottle; Carolina tar, and pink-root; ships cabouses; low priced broadcloths, well assorted; mens and womens shoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worsted stockings; a few fine damask tablecloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an assortment of Glass Ware.

Cæcil County, August 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Augustine Manor, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, well watered and pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Cæcil Court-house to Port Penn; the buildings thereon are large and commodious, well suited and situate for a store, a new frame barn, stables, corn-house, waggon-house, &c. a large and excellent orchard which bears the most approved fruit, from which seventy barrels of cyder may be made yearly. There is cleared on said farm about two hundred and twenty acres, thirty of which is rich meadow ground that produces clover, Timothy and blue grass, ten or fifteen acres more may be made at a very trifling expence, being nearly fit for grass seed. Between thirty and forty acres of the upland is lately cleared, and equal in quality to any in the settlement around: The whole is in good repair, and if not sold at private sale before the first of November, will be exposed to public sale. The terms to the purchaser will be extremely easy, one hundred pounds only being required at making over, and the residue at the yearly payments of one hundred pounds per year; the whole clear of interest. For further particular information enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

‡ ADAM VANCE.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living in Newtown Township, on the night of the 6th of August last, a large grey HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old; has a remarkable wart or lump on his belly, and has some distemper in his throat. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ JOHN JOHNSON.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the Horse-head, in Kent County on Delaware, on Sunday the 25th of June last, a servant man named AARON LOPER, but goes by the name of AARON WALKER, by trade a wheelwright, country born, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair tied behind and clipped on the top, a large cut on his left wrist with a broad axe, and is a great lover of liquor; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outside jacket of a lead colour, home made under jacket with yellow stripes, coarse shirt and trowsers, pale blue stockings, shoes about half worn, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

§ 8 THOMAS PROCTOR.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an English servant GIRL, who has about three years to serve: She is very handy, and will suit for town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

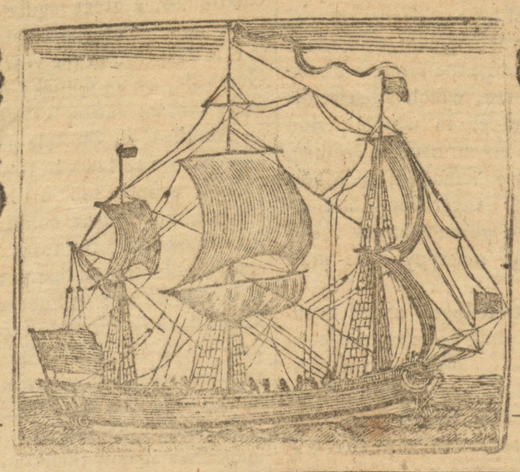
A COMMODIOUS small HOUSE, neatly furnished, in an agreeable part of the town. Enquire of the Printer.

Was Stolen lately, out of a house in Walnut-street, a Mocco Stone RING, set with garnet. Whoever will return the same to the Printer shall be rewarded.—Goldsmiths, &c. are requested to stop said ring, should it be offered for sale. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. V. NUMB. 209.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet



OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23d, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, October 23, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb.oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d.loafis0 7	1d.loafis0 8¾	1d.loafis0 11
2d.ditto,0 15¼	2d.ditto, 1 1¼	2d.ditto, 1 6¼
4d.ditto,1 14¼	4d.ditto, 2 2¼	4d.ditto, 2 12½
8d.ditto,3 12½	8d.ditto, 4 5	8d.ditto, 5 9
12d.ditto,5 10¾	12d.ditto, 6 7	12d.ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

TO THE CURIOUS,

And those desirous of encouraging a useful and additional knowledge in NAVIGATION.

FROM many years experience at sea, I have found the advantage of finding the latitude of any place by two altitudes of the sun, which is independent of the sun's meridian altitude: This advantage is so well known to all masters who have the care of ships that it needs no explanation; this knowledge shall be made so plain and easy as to be understood by the meanest capacity, and will be advantageous in saving many lives, and immense sums that are lost for want of this knowledge. I have seen several pamphlets wrote on this subject, by those who knew so little of what they aimed at, as not to have given any proof for the latitude found, which has rendered their method useless. Seeing those errors, and in what manner the Public has been imposed on, and having a natural desire to serve mankind, are the motives which induces me to write a treatise on the finding latitude by two altitudes of the sun, which shall be far superior to any thing of this kind that I have ever seen or heard of; this, with proper time tables, I intend to calculate, and other knowledge useful in navigation, will compleat the book, which I offer the Public for much less than the real value, considering the vast trouble, care and time it has engaged the author's attention: It is thought, by the best judges, to be cheap at Half a Guinea, to be paid one half at the time of subscribing, and the other half on the delivery of the book, which shall be printed in Philadelphia, in as short a time as possible, allowing time for subscriptions. As this is the first book of this kind wrote by an American, it is hoped it will meet with all proper encouragement, not only in this, but all other governments in America, especially by those who may be interested in it. Subscriptions will be taken in Philadelphia by the ingenious Mr. David Rittenhouse, by Messrs. Hall and Sellers, Mr. John Dunlap, and by the author at the London Coffee-house. Notice will be given when the books are ready to be called for, by

The Public's most humble servant,
JOHN RAINS.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,
At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

☞ To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said store.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from off the plantation of RICHARD BRICK, in Mansington Township, Salem County, on the fifteenth of October instant, a BAY HORSE, thirteen or fourteen hands high, with a dark short switch tail, dark mane which hangs to the off side, lately trimmed at the feather lock, a few white hairs on his forehead, branded on the near hip with the letters I. C. eight or nine years old. Whoever takes up said horse, and the thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward, or for the horse only, FOUR DOLLARS, to be paid by the subscriber, living at the corner of Second and South-streets, Philadelphia. GEORGE MOORE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday the 24th day of September last, from the town of Bedford, a BAY HORSE, three years old past, about fourteen hands high, has a small white spot on his forehead, the half of his eye-winker cut off, the near side was docked last spring, the under hair cut round the dock, his mane cut last summer the off side, had no brand, newly shod before, and is a natural trotter: Also a new saddle, about one year in use, with a blue saddle cloth bound with green. Whoever apprehends the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse and saddle alone, with reasonable charges, paid by

§ ROBERT MOORE.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT, light, second-hand POST COACH, not much the worse for wear. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to DANIEL SMITH, at the City Tavern, or to JOHN HALE, in Lombard-street.

Just published and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

AN ORATION,

DELIVERED February 24, 1775, before the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Held at PHILADELPHIA, for promoting USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

BY DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M.A. Member of the said Society.

Dedicated to the DELEGATES of the THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has removed from the house he lately occupied in Walnut-street, to a large and commodious house in Front-street, at the sign of the COCK, and next door to Messrs. David Sproat and Co. Merchants; where he intends keeping a constant supply of AMERICAN PORTER, best Madeira Wines, and other liquors.——He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and humbly hopes for a continuance of their favours, which shall ever be remembered with gratitude by

The Public's obliged humble servant,
§ PATRICK BYRNE.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in* LANDS *situate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *by deed dated at Fort Stanwix the third of November,* 1768, *to the suffering Traders, &c. Anno* 1763.

A NUMBER of the Grantees of the said Lands being met here at the request of WILLIAM TRENT, they have desired the subscribers to give public notice, That a general meeting of all persons concerned in the premises is appointed to be held at Carlisle, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in November next, which will be the 13th day of the month, then and there to agree on such matters and things as may be esteemed most beneficial for the Grantees, and to encourage the settlement of the lands contained within the grant. Those who cannot attend are desired to appoint some person properly impowered to act for them. ROBERT CALLENDER.
GEORGE MORGAN.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS BROKE OPEN last night, WHITE and MONTGOMERY'S Store, on Market-street wharf; when an iron chest was forced open and robbed of the following articles, viz. One bundle of paper money, containing *One Hundred Pounds*, among which were a number of Continental bills, of *Two, Three, Four, Five,* and *Twenty Dollars*. One bundle of Maryland and Pennsylvania money, containing *Twenty Pounds. Eleven Half Johannesses*, with sundry other *Gold* and *Silver Pieces*, amounting altogether to about *One Hundred and Fifty* or *One Hundred and Sixty Pounds*. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above robbery, so that they may be brought to justice and the money recovered, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or a proportioned part according to the money recovered, by

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY.

A ROBBERY.

BROKE OPEN, on Friday night, the 13th inst. (October) the shop of JOHN HANNA, Brush-maker, the corner of Chesnut and Second-streets, and taken thereout four dozen of white-wash brushes, bored for long handles; a quantity of shaving boxes, and in cash about Forty Shillings in small money. If any of the above articles are offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped, and intelligence given to the subscriber, who will pay FOUR DOLLARS Reward for the Thief and Goods. ‡ JOHN HANNA.

October 7, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, in the Township of Northampton, in the County of Burlington, an Irish servant man named FRANCIS NIELL, about twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, has remarkable thick ancles, brown hair which he commonly wears clubbed; had on and took with him, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, a striped linen jacket with glass buttons, two oznabrig shirts, two pair of trowsers of sheeting linen almost new, thread stocking, strong shoes with strings, two pair of leather breeches, a twilled kersey jacket black and white, and an old beaver hat. He is a good deal talkative, and apt to drink too much. It is supposed he is making for the Regular Camp at Boston, as he is a very great Tory. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH BURR, Junior.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS LAKE,
Near the New-Market, (for Cash only)

A PARCEL of Jamaica rum, remarkably strong, and would answer to be reduced; muscovado sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels; likewise a parcel of Windward Island rum, very stout; mahogany of most dimensions; logwood, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Irish servant lad, who has three years and seven months to serve. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Workhouse in Philadelphia.

THOSE Gentlemen who intend subscribing for HANSON'S EVOLUTIONS, and have not sent in their names, are requested to be speedy in forwarding them to the bar of the London Coffee-house, or to the subscriber in Elfrith's Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, otherwise they cannot be printed in the first edition: And those Gentlemen who have taken subscriptions and not sent them in, are requested to forward the lists speedily, which will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Public's humble servant,
THOMAS HANSON,
Adjutant to the 2d Battalion.

N. B. Subscriptions will be received by the Printer. Price at subscribing 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. at the delivery of the book.

Just published and to be sold by
HENRY MILLER, PRINTER,
Also to be had at Messrs. W. and T. BRADFORD'S and R. AITKEN'S, Bookseller,

THE LAW OF LIBERTY: A SERMON on American Affairs, preached at the opening of the Provincial Congress of GEORGIA. Addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of DARTMOUTH.——With an APPENDIX, giving a concise account of the struggles of Swifferland to recover their liberty.

BY JOHN J. ZUBLY, D.D.

Is. xi. 13. *Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim.*

*** At the above places also may be had, Great-Britain's Right to tax her Colonies placed in the clearest light. By a SWISS.

The arguments of an able writer, who stiles himself a Free Swiss, are clear and unanswerable; tho' the title is exceptionable, nevertheless he has placed in the clearest light the impropriety of any such claims upon the Colonies.

Granv. Sharp's Declaration, &c. *p.* 172.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,
MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market-street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th instant, (September) from the subscribers, living in Burlington County, West New-Jersey, two Dutch servant men, viz. JOHN LARENCE TEMPLE, about twenty-five years of age, five feet five inches high, black hair and black eyes; had on when he went away, an oznabrigs shirt, striped ticken trowsers, striped camblet under jacket, a cloth coloured ditto, half worn castor hat, brown ribbed stockings, and is a shoemaker by trade.——JOSEPH RAMALINS, about twenty-four years of age, five feet four inches high, much pitted with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a pair of purple buckskin breeches, red under jacket, brown upper ditto, new yarn stockings, good shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the above servants and secures them in any gaol, so that their masters may have them again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE DOUGLASS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or

† ISAAC PEARSON, and
TIMOTHY ABBOTT.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

Just Published and to be sold by
ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER,
In BURLINGTON,

THE BURLINGTON ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776:

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter, in prose and verse.

*** Sold also by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. † 6

Just Published and to be sold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
At his Printing-office in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

TO BE LET,

By the Subscriber in St. George's, Red Lyon Hundred, Newcastle County,

A GOOD brick House, and Lot, known by the name of the GEORGE TAVERN. The house is in good repair, four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a cellar under the same; also good stables, shed, and a store adjoining the same; likewise about three acres of land, a peach orchard and garden, all in good order. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

† MARY ROBINSON.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE has opened SCHOOL at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, for the instruction of young Ladies, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from eight o'clock in the morning till one o'clock.

For young Gentlemen, from four o'clock on the same days till eight in the evening; and on Saturdays a general practice of the whole from two o'clock till six.

An Evening School from six o'clock till nine, for such persons as may want practice, or had not an opportunity of learning very young.

He teaches all the modern dances that can with propriety and decorum be taught to Ladies and Gentlemen, with cotillons, &c. &c.

He teaches the use of the SMALL SWORD at his house in Second-street, next door but one to David Franks, Esq; opposite to Coombs's Alley, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from six o'clock in the morning to half past one. Such Gentlemen as chuse to be taught in private, may by applying to him fix their time.

He will endeavour to merit the favours of the Public, by a constant attendance and strict regard to the behaviour of his pupils as usual.

DAVID REID,
GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his stall at the Court-house every day of the week (Sundays excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-street, near the Market, Philadelphia.

JOHN BATES,
PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, stew-pans tinned, fish kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, in Chester county, on the morning of the 17th instant, (September) a large strawberry roan HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, strong and well built, and of pretty good carriage, about 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze in his face, one hind foot white (as well as can be recollected) the other part white, and some white on his tail, shod before, his gaits are a pace, trot and gallop, more natural to his pace than his trot, has been lately trimmed, and the under part of his foretop cut close; he has been used to the collar which has left a deep mark on the top of his neck. Whoever finds the said horse and brings him to the owner, shall receive, if strayed, a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if stolen, and the thief be brought to justice, the above Reward and reasonable charges.

‖ JOHN HART.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inst. (September) from the Subscriber, living near Hagar's town, in Frederick county, Maryland, a Dutch servant man, named LEONARD MILLER, *22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, smooth faced, black hair, has a large scar on the right side of his belly, and four marks on one of his arms as if twice shot through; had on when he went away, a brown waistcoat without sleeves, one half of the buttons mohair the other half white metal, a felt hat, a shirt, and a pair of check trowsers; he speaks some English, as also French and Latin. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by* § JOHN HOSS.

A WET NURSE.

WANTS A PLACE, a healthy young Woman, with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer. §

CAMBRICKS AND LAWNS,
TO BE SOLD BY
KING AND HARPER,
The second door above Fifth-street, in Arch-street.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,
By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP.

From a LATE LONDON PAPER.

WHEN a nation is loſt in indolence amidſt its diſtreſs, when a people appear unconcerned in the ſhipwreck of the ſtate, every method ſhould be taken to rouſe them from their lethargy, that by a general alarm they may be incited to activity and exertion in their own defence.——No pains ſhould be ſpared to teach them that to encounter preſent difficulties is to avoid future misfortunes.

A ſeries of inconſiſtent meaſures has brought the affairs of this country to an alarming criſis. May the moment of projection reward our labours and cares! The deſtruction of a wicked and a bad miniſter may perhaps, for the ſake of the example, be a recompenſe for the danger into which he has led us. It is the birth-right of every Engliſhman to examine with freedom into the conduct of every one in a public ſtation. There is a criterion of right and wrong in every honeſt man's breaſt by which he may meaſure every action. Ingenuity and ability cannot aſſiſt his judgment.—The faithful ſervant of the public wiſhes for the moſt minute inſpection into all his tranſactions. He knows he can juſtly claim moſt praiſe where his character is beſt known. He loves the approbation of the people as it is dictated by ſincerity. Every honourable title was anciently derived from the public applauſe. It was the root and branch of primitive nobility. May we once more ſee honors ſpring from ſo pure a ſource!—But unfortunately we ſee the miniſter wiſhing to level every mark of diſtinction, that they may be univerſally incompatible with the eſteem and reſpect of ſociety. He flatters himſelf he may eſcape without notice in the general diſgrace.

Every kind of plan in regard to America has during this adminiſtration been haſtily adopted, purſued with eagerneſs, defended with ignorance, and at laſt dropped through indeciſion. The ſyſtem of domeſtic corruption has however been proſecuted with unremittted induſtry, and the year of probation has gratified the miniſter's warmeſt wiſhes. But he was unwilling to render his friends at once diſgraced and odious. He felt for their character more than his own. He would not puſh their complaiſance at once to ſervility, and deferred putting their virtue too ſuddenly to the proof. He knew by experience that antient purity is by degrees corrupted, that vice is confirmed as it deviates by a regular gradation from virtue. The convert to religion returns to his old courſes if he acts from the ſudden impulſe of paſſion, and not from the ſlow proceſs of conviction, he gives way to an ardent imagination without conſulting his reaſon; and is led at one moment into enthuſiaſm, at another into error.—The hardened ſinner muſt have time to deaden every feeling as he advances in profligacy, ſtung by ſhame and remorſe he reverts to his original character. The miniſter has ſent his friends to their conſtituents with at leaſt the appearance of their conduct having been dictated by integrity and judgment. They carry with the ſmile of confidence in one hand the addreſs, in the other the conciliatory motion, that they may alternately oppoſe determination to firmneſs, and relenting moderation to lenity. Here the moſt wavering indeciſion may never ceaſe to find argument. Theory and practice at the ſame time remain uncontradicted——And for once we ſee human maxims, as if enlightened by a ray of divinity, uncontrovertible. Theſe two meaſures contain every ſyſtem of American politics. They include in an extenſive outline, every iota of reaſon and experience; as we are told, the doctrine of ſcience is included in two ſimple rules, one to defend one's ſelf, the other to attack one's adverſary with ſucceſs.

The Miniſter loſt in pleaſure and inaction, has eſtabliſhed for his creed that "ſufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He deals out reſources and arguments by retail—every expreſſion is in luteſtring. He lays out plans for the day for the Public and himſelf. They are not however executed with the ſame ſatisfaction. His American operations adapted to immediate requiſition, unleſs he can exerciſe the magic of the Comptroller's wand, cannot be enforced without a delay of ſome months, at a time too when circumſtances and tempers are probably changed. Paſſions much agitated counteract each other in the extreme: Violent rage ſinks into torpid indifference, and is ſoon re-excited; as we ſee the ſtorm and the calm in alternate ſucceſſion. What may be neceſſary in one inſtance ceaſes to have good effect in the other. In politics as well as in law there ſhould be an invariable rule fundamentally eſtabliſhed conſiſtent with reaſon and equity. Novelty in deciſion creates doubt, uncertainty, and confuſion in the one, diſobedience to laws, contempt of ſuperiors and diſſoluteneſs of manners muſt be the conſequence of change in the other. To what a ſituation are we then reduced when contradictory meaſures can alone render our reſolutions practicable, and enſure us from being odious and contemptible, and when at ſo great a diſtance from America as we are, we even ſee the impoſſibility of ſuch a neceſſary variation, as circumſtances require, being attended to without great diminution of the deſired effect. Thus we find by fatal experience a thouſand errors are indiſpenſable to ſupport one, rather than avow a fault, as a thouſand falſhoods muſt be told to hide one, rather than confeſs a crime. Amidſt our confuſion which appears unlikely to be remedied, and our diſtreſs which become daily more ridiculous, we ſee our commerce in a fair way of being ruined. Public credit muſt be loſt, and land will ſink to its original value. Our Treaſury is already exhauſted, and the King is more in debt than would be creditable or even ſafe for a private Gentleman. This too is a fatal epoch to be marked in Engliſh Hiſtory, while our ſoldiers are trained up to fight againſt liberty. Our army is employed to ſhed the blood of fellow ſubjects, and is alike expoſed to the inclemency of an inhoſpitable climate, and the dark furious revenge ever exerted againſt thoſe who are unhappily employed in making freemen ſlaves. Theſe troops muſt be relieved by the guards, no other regiments being in a ſituation to quit the kingdom upon ſervice. We ſhall then be defenceleſs by land, unleſs we put a confidence in the militia or raw recruits. The army money already granted this year will be ſoon expended, and extraordinary ſupplies muſt be levied early in the Winter; the taxes will be neceſſarily encreaſed, and notwithſtanding this augmentation, there will be a difficulty to diſcharge the intereſt of the public debt, an enormous ſum, which is ſcarce diminiſhed during a long peace, in which period trade has flouriſhed with a vigour never to return. Amidſt theſe calamities our poſſeſſions in the Mediterranean are in the utmoſt danger from the Spaniſh armament, and we are perhaps on the eve of a war, which in our preſent unhappy ſtate muſt complete our ruin

Theſe facts are brought, ſtripped of all ornament, as an appeal to the good ſenſe of the public. They evidently ſhew the affairs of the nation cannot be ſafe in the hands of a Miniſter who has reduced us to theſe calamities. The dagger is plunged into the boſom of my country. Like the Roman I have drawn it out reeking with blood, and will not deſiſt till I awaken the attention of the people. May they again prove the avengers of tyranny and deflowered virtue.

J. BRUTUS.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

AS the free circulation of the blood in the natural body of man, tends to the health of the body, ſo does the wealth of this nation, which is its political body, tend to its well being and happineſs, when rightly applied; but a corrupt application of its wealth, muſt tend to its ruin and deſtruction, if not timely prevented.

As it is the duty of the people to pay thoſe taxes which are laid on them by their ſovereign and Parliament, as long as they are able, ſo on the other ſide, it is the duty of the Government not to apply any of the public money to any other purpoſe than that for which it was given: There are four principal things for which this money ſo raiſed is to be applied, viz. The Civil Liſt, or maintenance of the Royal Family, for which there is a certain part of the taxes ſet apart; the payment of the army, the payment of the fleet, and the intereſt of the national debt; beſides ſome of leſſer note. But if any of the public money ſo raiſed, ſhould be applied to undermine the liberties of the people, by corrupting members appointed to ſerve in Parliament, and devoting them to the intereſt of the Miniſtry, this is not only a manifeſt breach of the truſt repoſed in them that do it, but an infallible method of rendering ſuch miniſters arbitrary, and enabling them to act contrary to the general ſenſe of the nation, and its true intereſt.

When a free nation's wealth is employed to undermine thoſe liberties, it is high time for the people to look to themſelves and their poſterity; and to take ſuch care for the future in the choice of their repreſentatives, as to chooſe none but ſuch whom they judge, or are pretty well aſſured are in the true intereſt of their Sovereign and his kingdom.

This ought to have been conſidered, for it was attempted to be rivited in the minds of the elective part of this kingdom at the late general election; inſtead, as ſome did, of putting the candidates to ſuch enormous expences, as can be accounted nothing leſs than a natural inducement for them to ſell their votes to thoſe who ſhall bid money for them, as the electors did theirs to their repreſentatives; for in all nations it will be found to be a ſtanding rule, that thoſe who are compelled to buy others votes, render themſelves as it were neceſſitated to ſell their own.

When a kingdom by its conſtitution is free, as this of ours is, every member thereof who gives away his own and his poſterities liberties for money, or temporal advantage, which is one and the ſame thing, does that which is offenſive in the ſight of his Maker, who has always given the victory to the people of this nation, whenever their Governors ſought to take it from them.

We have had inſtances of this ſufficient one would think to deter all future Princes and Governors from making encroachments upon the liberty of the people (future Princes I ſay, for there is no reaſon to make the leaſt application of this caution to him who now governs Great-Britain, according to the known laws and conſtitution of our country) always remembering, that before the Britiſh nation tender their allegiance to their Prince, he himſelf takes a ſolemn oath to preſerve the nation's liberties both in church and ſtate; and the Almighty, whoſe ſacred name is invoked by both parties, is the guarantee between the Prince and people.

As the preſent government have a multitude of places in their gift, and it has been, and ſtill is a maxim with corrupt ſtateſmen, to remove any perſon from his place, if he gives his vote in any affair againſt the inclination of ſuch ſtateſmen, although it be for his country's intereſt, and as his conſcience directs him; by which act of corrupt ſtateſmen, the liberties of a free people are in danger of being loſt; therefore to ſtrengthen the liberties of the ſubject, it will be neceſſary to guard againſt ſuch undermining practices for the future, which may be done by ſome act to the following effect: That no member of Parliament, poſſeſſed of a place under government, ſhall be turned out of his employment but for neglect of duty, or mal-practices in the execution of his office; for ſhould a nobleman or gentleman be removed from his employment for only voting as his conſcience directs him, when it may be proved it was for the good of his country, and his removal muſt be prejudicial to his ſaid country, and ſerve the baſe purpoſes of corrupt ſtateſmen, by placing thoſe in their room who have no conſciences at all, this in the end muſt prove fatal to a free people; for thoſe nations which have loſt their liberties, were deprived of them by the very ſame ſteps taken by corrupt and corrupting ſtateſmen.

HONESTUS.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT would be happy for the people of this country, that ſuch a law as that deviſed by one Charoudas, a great legiſlator among the Sybarites, an ancient people of Italy, were in being in this country, in the year 1764, when George Grenville, on an unlucky day, firſt propoſed to carry into execution his ſcheme for raiſing taxes on America, by the ſole power of a Britiſh Parliament. The law I allude to, was intended to prevent people, fond of their own notions, from altering the ancient conſtitution, or introducing innovations into the form of government, or execution of the ſupreme power, and was to the following effect: "That whoever propoſed any ſuch alteration ſhould ſtep out, and do it with a *rope about his neck.*" If the matter was generally approved, then it was to paſs into a law; if on the contrary, it received a negative, the *projector* was to be *hanged*. But the art of bribing majorities againſt their judgment and conſciences, was not as yet diſcovered; for now-a-days, every improvident *medler* and *viſionary ſchemiſt* in power may try whatever experiment he pleaſes, without the leaſt fear of the gallows. This it is that has given birth to bills of taxation, a Royal Marriage Bill, Eaſt-India Bills, the Boſton Port Bill, Reſtraining Bills, Fiſhery Bills, and the whole liſt of etceteras, which are no leſs a diſgrace to our ſtatute books, than to our policy, our juſtice, and our conſtitutional engagements, as the heads, but ſtill members of one great community.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

R. S. T.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 12.

LAST Tueſday one of our privateers from Beverly, having been on a cruiſe in the Bay, was followed, on her return into port, by the Nautilus man of war. The privateer run aground in a cove a little without Beverly harbour, where the people ſpeedily aſſembled, ſtripped her, and carried her guns, &c. aſhore. The man of war was ſoon within gunſhot, when ſhe alſo got aground; ſhe however let go an anchor, and bringing her broadſide to bear, began to fire upon the privateer. The people of Salem and Beverly ſoon returned the compliment from a number of cannon on ſhore, keeping up a warm and well directed fire on the man of war for two or three hours, and it is ſuppoſed did her conſiderable damage, and probably killed and wounded ſome of her men; but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do, the tide aroſe about eight in the evening, when ſhe cut her cable and got off. Some of her ſhot ſtruck one or two buildings in Beverly, but no lives were loſt on our ſide, and the privateer damaged very little, if any.

No expreſs is yet arrived here with an account of the taking of Montreal.

WORCESTER, *October* 13.

It is ſaid Gen. Gage is actually ſailed for England.

The enemy fired above 90 cannon balls into Roxbury on Friday laſt, which did no other damage than killing two cows, and wounding the arm of a marine, taken at Lexington, and ſince inliſted in the Continental army.

Gen. Waſhington has heard from Col. Arnold, who had then paſſed the Carrying-Place, and was going to embark on the river Chaudiere, and writes that he was aſſured there were no forces of conſequence to reſiſt him at Quebec, where it is thought he is arrived.

NEW-LONDON, *October* 13.

Laſt Monday was brought in here by an armed ſchooner in the ſervice of this colony, a large ſhip, ——— Barron maſter, which ſhe met with near Stonington. The ſhip had on board 8000 buſhels of wheat, which he took in at Baltimore, and cleared out from New-York for Falmouth in England, but on the 10th of September, in lat. 38. long. 66. met with a gale of wind, in which ſhe was overſet, and loſt her mainmaſt; after which, it is ſuppoſed, ſhe intended for New-Port, but meeting with head winds, they put into Stonington.———She is owned by Chriſtopher Champlin, in New-Port, and is ſaid to be the ſame veſſel and maſter which ſome months ſince cleared from Baltimore for Ireland, with a load of flour, and was taken by ſome of the King's ſhips on this ſtation, and carried into New-Port. She is gone with her cargo to Norwich.

Extract of a letter from the maſter of a tranſport in the Spaniſh ſervice, to a gentleman in this town, dated Alicant, July 28, 1775.

"We have made one attempt upon Algiers with our formidable fleet of near 400 ſail, compoſed of all nations, and came off unſucceſsful, having loſt 7225 killed and wounded. Although the army behaved very well, yet the fleet acted as Spaniards always do—never went within two miles of the batteries (except ſome frigates and xebecks that went to cover the army in landing, who went within half a mile of the ſhore, trimmed their trees for them, and did little elſe) The army was on ſhore near 20 hours (ſome of them) where they got warm reception, and was glad to get off with the loſs of ſix field pieces and a deal of other ſtuff. The next day the Algerines diverted themſelves by burning the faſcine batteries and the dead bodies that were left behind. There is ſome talk of their making another attempt; if they take up with my advice they will ſtop this ſeaſon."

Extract of a letter from the maſter of another veſſel in the ſame ſervice, to a gentleman here, dated Alicant, July 29, 1775.

"The fleet which I now belong to was defeated at Algiers. The navy ſuffered very little as they took care to keep out of ſhot, but the army ſuffered much. They landed under the command of General O'Reiley, the 8th inſt. in the morning, about four miles diſtant from the town of Algiers, and had a very warm reception from the Turks, both horſe and infantry. The battle laſted from four in the morning until twelve at night, at which time the Spaniſh army was obliged to reimbark: The loſs on both ſides was very conſiderable: By the beſt intelligence we can get from the Spaniſh army, the killed and wounded amount to 7500 Spaniards. The action on both ſides was vigorous, but our troops loſt the day. The Spaniſh army amounted to 20,000 men; as to the Turks we cannot give you an account of the number, but by what I ſaw I rather think their number was ſuperior to ours.—The day after the battle, in the preſence of our fleet, the Turks cut off the heads of the dead Spaniſh troops, and burnt their carcaſes. We arrived at this place after a paſſage of three days.—Spain is in great confuſion on account of their ill ſucceſs, &c.

A letter from a merchant at Alicant to a gentleman in this town, dated July 25th, ſays,—Another expedition is talked of at all events.

NORWICH, *October* 9.

We are this moment informed, that a brig from New-York, loaded with flour for the uſe of the miniſterial army at Boſton, ran aſhore on Saturday laſt on a reef of rocks off Stonington.—Capt. Niles, of an armed veſſel belonging to this town, is now along ſide and eaſing her of the cargo.

NEW-YORK, *October* 19.

The following are copies of letters which lately paſſed betwixt his Excellency Governor Tryon, and Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this city.

[For Governor Tryon's firſt letter ſee the fourth page.]

"*New-York, October* 14, 1775.

"SIR,

"INSTANTLY upon the receipt of your Excellency's commands, ſignified by your letter of yeſterday, I called the Magiſtrates and aſſiſtants to a Common Council, upon its important contents. The members of the corporation unanimouſly expreſſed themſelves upon this occaſion in terms of the ſtrongeſt affection and confidence, reſpecting their Governor; and I am perſuaded, Sir, that their fellow-citizens (for I conſulted as many individuals without doors, as the time would permit) are utterly diſinclined to your removal from the capital of your province.

"The city committee which is a very numerous body of reputable inhabitants elected at a convention of the whole town, before your laſt arrival, were immediately convened, upon my acquainting the chairman with your Excellency's letter, and in a very little time I had their ſentiments in writing, under the ſignature of their chairman, which I now communicate, as a confirmation of what it gives me the greateſt pleaſure to declare, that the citizens confiding in your friendſhip to a colony, which you have governed, with ſo much reputation, earneſtly deſire you will ſtill continue your reſidence among us; and from the declarations and temper of the people at large, I have not the leaſt doubt of your enjoying the moſt ample protection. I have the honour to be, with the higheſt eſteem and reſpect,

"Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

"*His Excellency William Tryon, Eſq.*"

"*New-York, October* 14, 1775.

"SIR,

"I HAVE received your letter in anſwer to my application to the corporation and citizens of yeſterday, to obtain their aſſurances either of protection while among them, or ſecurity to remove on board the King's ſhip; but as they have not authoriſed you, to pledge to me their aſſurances of ſecurity in either caſe, my duty in this hour of alarm, will not juſtify me to my Sovereign, in ſtaying longer on ſhore, without poſitive declarations of their full protection under every circumſtance.

"I beg you will preſent my beſt thanks to the corporation and citizens, for their affectionate and friendly wiſhes towards me. I am, Sir,

"Your moſt obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM TRYON.

"*Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of the city of New-York.*"

"*New-York, October* 18, 1775.

"SIR,

"WHEN your Excellency's letter of Saturday came to hand, the day was ſo far ſpent, that I had no proſpect of an opportunity to take the ſenſe of the citizens upon it, till Monday, and then unfortunately the chairman and deputy chairman of the committee, I mentioned in my laſt letter, and many of the members were out of town.

"On Tueſday morning they met and deliberated upon it, and had a ſecond convention for that purpoſe in the evening, and the reſult of their councils appear in the written anſwer they ſent me, and which I now have the honour to tranſmit to your Excellency.

"Permit me to add, Sir, that the friendly and reſpectful terms in which people of all ranks expreſs themſelves, concerning your Excellency, on this occaſion, and their anxiety at the thought of your retiring from the capital, are very ſatisfactory to the corporation, and in particular to your Excellency's Moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"WHITEHEAD HICKS.

"*To his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq;*

Committee Chamber, October 17, 1775.

"SIR,

"HIS Excellency Governor Tryon's ſecond letter to your worſhip of the 14th inſt. has been laid before the Committee. We flattered ourſelves that the ſentiments of reſpect expreſſed in anſwer to his Excellency's firſt letter to your worſhip, and the aſſurances that his information from Philadelphia was ill grounded, would have removed every ſuſpicion of injury intended to his perſon or property.

"We can with great truth aſſure his Excellency, that we are not apprehenſive of the leaſt danger to his perſon or property; and tha he may reſt aſſured, of all that protection from us, and our fellow citizens, which will be conſiſtent with the great principle of our ſafety and preſervation: Declaring, at the ſame time, that we have the utmoſt confidence in his Excellency's diſpoſition

to ſerve the true intereſt of this colony, and that he will, by his wiſe and prudent mediation, uſe his beſt offices to reſtore that harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies ſo ardently wiſhed for by us. The committee therefore cannot but again expreſs their moſt earneſt deſire, that his Excellency will continue his reſidence among a people, who have the moſt grateful ſenſe of his upright and diſintereſted adminiſtration.

"We have the pleaſure to acquaint your worſhip, that the above letter was unanimouſly approved of in a full committee, and are, Sir,

"Your very humble ſervant,

"*(By order of the Committee)*

"ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

"*The Worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſq.*"

We are aſſured that ſeveral gentlemen in Ulſter county, have lately received letters (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th inſtant) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that Capt. Preſcot, the commanding officer at St. John's, had ſent out a flag to Gen. Montgomery, offering to ſurrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the General had returned for anſwer, that the poſſeſſion of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their ſurrendering as priſoners of war.

The letters alſo mention, that 4 or 500 Canadians had joined our army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing neceſſaries for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our deſign.

We have heard from ſeveral very credible perſons, that there was no truth in the report which was current laſt week, that Col. Allen and his party, or any of them, had been taken priſoners in Canada.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland, that Col. Eſek Hopkins, a brave and experienced officer, is arrived there at the town of Briſtol, with 700 men, ſent by General Waſhington in order to protect the inhabitants from the piratical incurſions of a Captain Wallace, and other free-boters, acting under the pretended authority of a ſet of traitors, aiming to eſtabliſh a tyrannical government on the ruins of the Engliſh conſtitution.

This pirate, Wallace, having preſumed, in a cowardly dependance on his lawleſs force, to demand the property of the inhabitants, and like other robbers threatning them with deſtruction in caſe of refuſal, which threat he inforced, by murderouſly and treaſonably firing a number of ſhot againſt the town of Briſtol, the inhabitants of which ſent on board the ſaid pirate a Committee to expoſtulate with him on the baſeneſs and villiany of his conduct.—In his vindication, he ſhewed them the orders of the more atrocious and bloody traitors, under whoſe authority he acted, by which he was directed to fire upon, murder and deſtroy every town or city, where there ſhould be the leaſt appearance of men in arms, in order to defend their rights and liberties; and he told them, that in caſe there ſhould be the appearance of men in arms in oppoſition to his illegal demands, he ſhould certainly fire upon them. After he had, by threats, extorted from, and robbed the inhabitants of as much of their property as they were, on ſuch a ſudden demand, able to produce. Col. Hopkins and his forces arrived, and on being told Wallace's menace of firing on the town, in caſe of the appearance in it of men in arms, he let the people know *his* orders from the General, which were, at all events to prevent the pirates from landing or receiving ſupplies from the ſhore; and that, inſtead of being intimidated from defending their property, by fear of the town being fired upon, they might be aſſured he would deſtroy the town rather than the pirates ſhould land in or draw ſupplies or advantage from it.

It is probable this meaſure will be adopted with reſpect to all the ſea port towns in America; ſo that no more of them will experience the fate of Boſton, where many thouſands, relying on the faith of an inhuman villain, have long been ſtarving to death by inches, under every circumſtance of diſtreſs, and many more thouſands have been cozen'd or plundered of their property.——But vengeance will ſoon overtake the wretches who have been actors in this horrid tragedy!

An unhappy accident happened on Monday laſt, at a review of ſome of the military companies of this city; as they were exerciſing, a man in the rear rank happened to have a gun which, unknown to him, was loaded with ſmall ſhot, and went off; whereby two men, one in the center, the other in the front rank, were hurt, and others in the field narrowly eſcaped. One of the men had only a ſlight contuſion on the back of his head, but the other was badly wounded in the jaw, on the back part of which, a number of ſhot had penetrated, and lodged near the ear; but we hear none of the wounds were mortal. The man who fired the gun, was ſo ſhocked, that he inſtantly fell to the ground, with the two that were ſhot.

Laſt week died at his ſeat in Suffolk County, on Long Iſland, in an advanced age, DAVID JONES, Eſq; He was ſpeaker of the General Aſſembly, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this province many years; and in both ſtations acquitted himſelf with much honour and integrity.

We hear that Major Charles Preſton, of his Majeſty's 26th, or Cameronian regiment, commands in the poſt of St. John; Brigadier General Richard Preſcot, Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Engliſh fuſileers, commands in Montreal; and his Excellency Governor Carleton, in the city and citadel of Quebec.

Yeſterday morning died at his lodgings in this city, MICHAEL CRESSOP, Eſq; of the Colony of Virginia, and firſt Captain in the corps of Rifiemen, a Gentleman of great reputation as a ſoldier, and highly eſteemed as a citizen. His remains will be interred to-morrow evening with the honours of war, attended by all the military of this city.

On Tueſday evening was brought to this city, from New-Haven in Connecticut, where ſhe lately died, the corpſe of Mrs. PLATT, the very amiable wife of Mr. Jeremiah Platt, Merchant of this city; and the ſame evening it was depoſited in the family vault at the New Dutch Church.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New-York, October 18, 1775.

WHEREAS it is highly neceſſary for the ſake of liberty, that the duration of the power of all perſons entruſted with high authority, ſhould be limitted to a ſhort period, and more eſpecially when they are nominated by, and their authority delegated unto them from the body of the people.

Reſolved therefore, That this Congreſs ſhall be diſſolved on Tueſday the 14th day of November next; and foraſmuch as it appears to us highly neceſſary, that a Provincial Congreſs ſhould exiſt until the diſputes between Great-Britain and America, ſhall be adjuſted; and that the members of that Congreſs ſhould be ſo proportioned as to give a due weight of repreſentation to the ſeveral parts of the Colony. It is therefore recommended to the good people of this colony, that thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, do chooſe ſuch perſons as they can confide in to repreſent them as deputies of this colony in Provincial Congreſs, until the ſecond Tueſday in May next, unleſs a reconciliation with Great-Britain ſhall ſooner take place; and that the deputies ſo choſen meet at the city of New-York, on the ſaid fourteenth day of November next. And it is further recommended, that the election be held at the uſual places for election of repreſentatives in General Aſſembly in the ſeveral counties, on Tueſday the ſeventh day of November next, by the reſpective Committees of the ſeveral Counties, or at ſuch other places as the ſaid Committees ſhall previouſly appoint and duly notify to their ſeveral counties.

And in order to proportion the members of each county, it is *reſolved*, that the city and county of New-York have twenty-one members; the city and county of Albany, twelve members; the county of Ducheſs nine members; the County of Weſtcheſter, nine members; the county of Ulſter, eight members; the county of Suffolk, eight members; the county of Orange, ſix members; the county of Queen's, eight members; the county of King's, four members; the county of Richmond, four members; the county of Tryon, four members; the county of Cumberland, three members; the county of Glouceſter, two members; the county of Charlotte, two members.

A true copy from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER.

To the PRINTER.

The following lines, occaſioned by the late detection of Doctor Church's *traiterous correſpondence with General* Gage, *if you think they will be acceptable to your readers, are at your ſervice, from, Sir,*

Yours, &c.

HOW ſadly, *Church*, are all thy honours fled!
What infamy awaits thy guilty head!
What dire remorſe muſt rack thy tortur'd ſoul!
What ſeas of anguiſh in thy boſom roll!
Caſt from the ſummit of thy country's love,
And doom'd the rigors of her hate to prove:
Without one gleam of comfort in thy fall;
Condemn'd, forſaken, and deſpis'd by all.
E'en pity's balm thou canſt not hope to find,
To ſooth the torments of thy wretched mind:
Compaſſion ſoft, at crimes like thine, recoils;
The virtuous breaſt with indignation boils—
And, while for you all pity is effac'd,
Feels, but for human nature ſo diſgrac'd;
Laments, that man, a rational confeſt,
Thus baſely can become creation's peſt;
Laments, that he, with hypocritic hand,
Can ſtab the vitals of his native land;
Can ſeem her friend, and in her councils ſhare,
Smile to deſtroy, and flatter to enſnare:
Betray her ſecrets to an open foe,
And give new vigour to th' impending blow;
All ſenſe of duty, gratitude, control,
And in the patriot hide the traitor foul;
Can ſlight the faireſt prize of honeſt fame,
And, to contempt eternal, riſk his name.
Deluded wretch! what frenzy could inſpire
Thy faithleſs breaſt? What more could'ſt thou deſire?
Whate'er thy gen'rous country had to give,
Bleſt in her favour, did'ſt thou not receive?
Power and honor did ſhe not beſtow;
And all the benefits which thence may flow?
What then could tempt thee to th' apoſtate part?
What prompt the treach'rous purpoſe of thy heart?
Why did'ſt thou ſtoop to join the venal tribe
Who barter conſcience for a paltry bribe;
For ſordid lucre who themſelves profane,
And part with virtue, honor, all for gain?—
—If to thyſelf and to thy country juſt,
True to her cauſe and faithful to her truſt,
To bribing arts you ne'er had lent an ear;
The wiſe would praiſe thee and the good revere:
Ages to come would venerate thy name,
And in the foremoſt rank thy worth proclaim.
But now not ſo;—the pleaſing proſpects fail:
(With horror, ſtill methinks I hear the tale,)
That *Church*, on whom his country's hopes relied,
That *Church* has proved a lurking parricide;
In treaſon's dark receſſes long hath ſtray'd,
And hoſtile ſchemes againſt fair freedom laid?
Abus'd the confidence which ſhe repos'd,
And to her foes each ſecret plan diſclos'd!
Diſtruſt awakes, and anxious caſts around
A jealous eye, leſt ſtill there may be found,
Who play the traitor in the ſeeming friend,
And mean to hurt while they to aid pretend.
—If ſuch there be, may Heav'n their crimes reveal;
And may the miſcreants public vengeance feel:
May they, like *Church*, their frantic folly know,
And ſink beneath the load of ſelf-wrought woe.
But ſome there are from whom diſtruſt refrains;
Whoſe patriot ſouls will ne'er admit the ſtains
Of trait'rous guilt: amid this glorious band
Tow'ring I ſee, the virtuous HANCOCK ſtand!

PHILADELPHIA, *October 23.*

By an expreſs arrived at Hartford on the 8th inſt. from Ticonderoga, we have certain intelligence, that our people are in poſſeſſion of Montreal—that they have taken a quantity of proviſions going to the enemy at St. John's—intercepted a letter from the commander of the fort to General Carleton, informing him that they had not more than three weeks proviſion, and muſt ſpeedily give up, unleſs ſome relief could be had. We are further adviſed, that our people had entrenched near the fort, were about to attack it, and that articles of capitulation had been propoſed by the enemy, but rejected by Gen. Montgomery.

Laſt Monday morning, before day, a tranſport ſhip, Captain Haſtings, was ſtranded on Brigantine Beach, on the coaſt of New-Jerſey. She had on board Capt. Duncan Campbel, Lieut. Sims, two Serjeants, and twenty-one Privates, bound from Boſton, as they ſay, for New-York, as a recruiting party. The Captain and Lieutenant got off the Beach on Tueſday in a ſmall boat, and are ſuppoſed to have gone towards Amboy, but 'tis expected they will be taken. Captain Haſtings, with three of the ſoldiers, were brought here laſt Saturday evening under a guard. The reſt of the ſoldiers will be ſecured. Before they quitted the veſſel they threw overboard ſeveral pieces of cannon belonging to the veſſel, 60 muſkets and two and an half barrels of powder. The veſſel left Boſton the 5th of October, in company with a 20 gun ſhip and one tranſport with ſome troops bound for Halifax. No other ſhips of war or troops had ſailed. General Gage was to ſail in a day or two in a merchant ſhip of 16 guns. The 48th and 59th regiments being greatly reduced, the privates are incorporated into other regiments and their officers going home. The object of Col. Arnold's expedition was not known at Boſton, but ſuppoſed to be deſtined againſt Halifax. Beef at Boſton was nine pence ſterling per pound, mutton a quarter of a dollar, and bills of exchange ſold at 20 per cent. diſcount.

Extract of a letter from Mancheſter, July 29.

"General Burgoyne has an uncle that lives near this place, and he received a letter from him laſt Sunday. He writes that the Americans are exceeding obſtinate and their numbers incredible, and that he thinks them invincible—Says Howe uſed many arguments with General Gage to prevail on him to permit him to go out to fight the Provincials, but he gave him ſuch ſubſtantial reaſons againſt it that it dropped. He alſo writes that a great miſtake had been made at the War-office, having ſent the cannon without carriages.—This was communicated to me by a perſon who heard the letter read.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated September 17, 1775.

"We have accounts from St. John's, where the King's troops are in garriſon, that the Continental troops were laying ſiege to it. The confuſion this has thrown every thing into, is inexpreſſible. Proper perſons were immediately employed in collecting what Canadians they could, in order to take up arms; and I have the pleaſure to aſſure they met with little or no ſucceſs. Was a vigorous effort to be made on your ſide, this country would be your own. The tools of government are in full employment, ſome in obſerving the conduct of the Canadians, and others in watching the motions and actions of the Engliſh Americans, who can neither ſpeak or ſtir without its being known."

We hear from Canada, that the Lieutenant Governor, who commands at Quebec during the abſence of Carleton, has about a thouſand Canadians embodied, but they are ſo ſtrongly ſuſpected that it is thought prudent not to truſt them with a larger quantity of ammunition than four rounds.

When the Turks were beaten by the Spaniards in the ſea fight of Lepanto, the latter boaſted that they would ſoon deſtroy the Turkiſh empire. A ſhrewd Genoeſe reproved them for their vaunting, and told them, that the loſs of a ſingle battle to the Turks, who had innumerable reſources, was but like a man clipping his beard, which would ſoon grow again; but if the Spaniards were to ſuffer a great defeat it would be like lopping off an arm. So will it fare in the conteſt between Great-Britain and America; was North or his tools to ſend 50,000 men to ſubdue the Americans to ſlavery it would be all in vain. What the regulars loſe they cannot recruit; but ſhould the Americans loſe a hundred thouſand men their places would be immediately ſupplied by thoſe, who would rather die than give up their Liberty.

We hear the Honourable Continental Congreſs have appointed JOHN MORGAN, M.D. F.R.S. of this city, Director of the Hoſpital and Phyſician to the American Army.

*** The PUBLIC are requeſted to take notice, That the MAYOR'S COURT will be held at the Court-houſe in this city, on Tueſday, the 31ſt day of October inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts.
Sch. Fancy, J. Brown, Jamaica.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, St. Vincents.
Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Grenadoes.
Sch. Defiance, J. Leeds, Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. NONE.

NOW SELLING OFF FOR CASH, BY

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

In Market-ſtreet, next door to the Indian King,

A general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

A VARIETY of Cloths and Trimmings, ſuch as ſcarlet, buff, blue, brown, green and drab colours; ribbed and plain worſted, thread, cotton and ſilk ſtockings, &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to him are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit without further notice, as he propoſes to leave the city in a ſhort time.

October 16, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Drumore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN M'QUIRE, a well ſet fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, much pitted with the ſmall pox, has ſtraight black hair, and ſpeaks much in the Iriſh dialect; had on a blue coat, jacket and breeches with white carved buttons, blue ribbed ſtockings, half worn pumps with braſs buckles, and a wool hat but half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ ARCHIBALD ANKRAM.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE WORKS

OF THE MUCH ESTEEMED

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS,

In FOUR VOLUMES, large Octavo,

Being a compleat HISTORY of the riſe, progreſs, and final ruin of the moſt remarkable nation that ever exiſted in the world.

CONTAINING,

THE life of Flavius Joſephus, written by himſelf.

The antiquities of the Jews in twenty books—giving a hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of the Jewiſh nation, with a particular account of their laws, manners, cuſtoms, and ceremonies.

His book againſt Appion, in two parts.

The Jews wars with the Romans, in ſeven books: The moſt dreadful and bloody that perhaps ever happened; in which 1,100,000 were deſtroyed, and 97,000 taken priſoners of war.

The Martyrdom of the Maccabees.

Philo's embaſſy from the Jews of Alexandria to the Emperor Caius Caligula.

*** The character of this elegant Hiſtorian is univerſally known in the literary world, and greatly approved of.

‡*‡ They are alſo to be had of Meſſrs. *William Pollard*, merchant, in Front-ſtreet; *John Dunlap*, printer, in Market-ſtreet; *James Humphreys*, Jun. in Front-ſtreet; *Robert Bell*, bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; and *Iſaac Collins*, printer, in Burlington.

The Subſcribers are requeſted to call on Mr *William Pollard* for their third and fourth volumes.

October 21, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the New-Jerſey Medical Society, That they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, in Princeton at the houſe of Mr. William Whitehead, on the ſecond Tueſday in November next, at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

H. STITES, *Secretary.*

CAROLINA INDIGO,

TO BE SOLD BY

MASON AND PATTON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of FIRELOCKS, with BAYONETS, to be made agreeable to a pattern. Any perſon or perſons willing to undertake the completing a quantity, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the county of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Engliſh LAD, about eighteen years of age, has better than three years to ſerve: He is a compleat lad for waiting on table and houſe work; very fond of horſes, and ſold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday night laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JAMES DEVINE, about five feet ſeven inches high, fair complexion, wears his own hair, ſlender made, and is remarkably *knock kneed*. Had on when he went away, a ſmall faſhionable hat, fuſtian coat, cloth jacket, leather breeches, and yarn ſtockings. It is not unlikely but he will change his cloaths, as he took with him a ſuit of brown cloth, alſo a ſuit of blue cloth with ſilver baſket buttons, and a light coloured cloth coat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

CALEB EMLEN.

N.B. Miſſing, at the time he went off, a ſilver table SPOON, marked with a cypher M. W. Should it be offered for ſale 'tis requeſted it may be ſtopped and the perſon ſecured.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY (a ſecond time) on Tueſday morning, the 17th inſt. (October) from a houſe in Water-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant girl named ANN SKILLING; middle ſized, full face, freſh complexion, red hair, ſtern looking brows, ſtoop ſhoulders, has an awkward way of walking, wears a light blue ſtuff gown; as ſhe ſtole away her cloaths when ſhe firſt ran away, and did not bring them back, ſhe may change her apparel. Any perſon or perſons, harbouring ſaid run away after this notice, will be proſecuted as the law directs. Whoever ſecures her and lodges her in the Work-houſe, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

ROBERT G. HALL.

The time of a Stocking Hoſier to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by ſaid HALL: Apply to Mr. COLTON, hoſier, below the Drawbridge, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Frederick County, Maryland, Sept. 26, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of gaol laſt night, DAVID ALSPAUGH, born in Germany, ſpeaks good Engliſh, is about 40 years of age, has black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat, black pluſh waiſtcoat and breeches, and black ſtockings; he ſpeaks very ſoft and ſmooth, and affects to be genteel; has a watch in his pocket. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS FRENCH, Sheriff.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near the Sweedes Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th inſt. (October) a red COW, with white ſpots on the right ſide of her neck, ſix or ſeven years old, middling ſize, and has a ſlit in her ear. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Cow ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing her home, paid by

JOSEPH HEWLINGS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

HIGH on the banks of Delaware,
Fair LIBERTY ſhe ſtood;
And waving with her lovely hand,
Cry'd, "Still thou roaring flood.

"Be ſtill ye winds, be ſtill ye ſeas,
"Let only zephyrs play;"
Juſt as ſhe ſpoke—they all obey'd:
And thus the maid did ſay.

"Welcome, my friends, from every land,
"Where Freedom doth not reign;
"O! hither fly, from ev'ry clime,
"Sweet Liberty to gain.

"Mark Londonderry's brave defence
"'Gainſt tyranny that ſway'd:
"Americans the example's great!
"Like them be not diſmay'd.

"Expect not that on downy beds,
"This boon you can ſecure:
"At perils ſmile, rouſe up your ſouls!
"War's dangers to endure.

"'Gainſt your affronted land behold,
"Oppreſſion rears its head,
"In Hydra form, and battle's din,
"Each trembling ſlave to dread.

"But ye, its ſons, will ne'er give up
"Your parent fires 'til death:
"Behold yon beauteous virgins! ſeek
"Laurel, your brows to wreath.

"Bear on your minds the noble deeds
"Your anceſtors atchiev'd;
"How many worthy Britons bled,
"To have their children freed!

"See, on the meteors of the night,
"Their ſpirits wanly fly!
"Rous'd from their graves by your diſtreſs,
"Hark! thus I heard them cry.

"Was it for this—ye mothers dear!
"Ye nurſ'd your tender babes?
"Was it for this—our yet lov'd ſons!
"We ſheath'd our truſty blades?

"O! Genius of our ancient times!
"Be thou our childrens guide,
"To arms! to arms!" "They call to arme,
"And ſtalk in martial pride.

"I will them guide, ye rev'rend ſires!
"Go to your tombs in peace;
"The rage of proud uſurping men,
"Your ſons ſhall yet repreſs.

"Hold up your heads—ye weeping fair!
"Their ſwords are on their thighs:
"Smile yet again—ye lovely babes!
"Their banner's in the ſkies.

"I come, I come, to join your train;—
"Heav'ns miniſters I ſee;—
"Farewel, my friends, be not afraid!
"Be virtuous and be free!"

Heav'n's portals open'd as ſhe ſoar'd,
And angels thence did come,
With heav'nly ſongs, and golden harps,
The Goddeſs welcom'd home.

September, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) October* 7.

THE following extract of a letter from Norfolk will ſerve to ſhew the diſtreſſed ſituation that town is unhappily reduced to by the wanton, unjuſt and cruel behaviour of the tools of tyranny and oppreſſion on board the ſhips of war in that harbour. Various reports have been in circulation here, within a few days paſt, of a manœuvre of the ſoldiery on the 30th ult. and from the communication by water being obſtructed, it is ſeldom we get intelligence from thence: but we are aſſured the letter contains an authentic account.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, October 1.

"Yeſterday came on ſhore about fifteen of the King's ſoldiers, and marched up to the printing-office, out of which they took all the types and part of the preſs, and carried them on board the new ſhip Eilbeck, in preſence, I ſuppoſe, of between two and three hundred ſpectators, without meeting with the leaſt moleſtation; and upon the drums beating up and down the town, there were only about 35 men to arms. They ſay they want to print a few papers themſelves; that they looked upon the preſs not to be free, and had a mind to publiſh ſomething in vindication of their own characters. But as they have only part of the preſs, and no ink as yet, it is out of their power to do any thing in the printing buſineſs. They have got neither of the compoſitors, but I underſtand there is a printer on board the Otter. Mr. Cumming, the book-binder, was preſſed on board, but is admitted aſhore at times: He ſays Capt. Squire was very angry they did not get Mr. Holt, who happened to be in the houſe the whole time they were ſearching, but luckily made his eſcape, notwithſtanding the office was guarded all round. Mr. Cumming alſo informs, that the Captain ſays he will return every thing in ſafe order to the office, after he anſwers his ends, which, he ſays, will be in about three weeks.—It was extremely melancholy to hear the cries of the women and children in the ſtreets; moſt of the families are moving out of town, with the greateſt expedition; the carts have been going all this day."

NEWPORT, *October* 9.

By the motions of ſome of the men of war and tranſports in this harbour, laſt Monday, it was ſuſpected they intended to take off live ſtock from the farms on the ſouth part of this iſland, called Brenton's Neck, the enſuing night; whereupon a number of perſons went down in the evening, and brought off about 1000 ſheep, and between 40 and 50 head of horned cattle from ſeveral farms: But there ſtill remained a conſiderable number of cattle, ſheep and hogs, on two farms belonging to Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, great part of which 'tis ſuppoſed were by them there collected for and ſold to the men of war, to be ſent to Boſton, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſupplying our inveterate enemies. The next day the ſhips took off from ſaid Brenton's farms, about 35 head of cattle and 150 ſheep; on Wedneſday they took 5 or 6 more cattle. There being ſtill left on the farms of James, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, between 60 and 70 head of cattle, on Wedneſday and Thurſday morning, about 300 minute-men arrived here from the county of Providence, Tiverton and Little Compton, under the command of Cols. Eſeck Hopkins and William Richmond, Eſqrs. and as ſoon as they had refreſhed themſelves, they marched into the Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle, ſome ſheep, hogs and poultry, the ſhips the ſame time lying within gun ſhot, and diſcharged ſeveral cannon at them, but without any effect.

This town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which made its appearance here, a great many of the inhabitants moved part or all their effects out; and many left the town. The carts, chaiſes, riding chairs and trucks, were ſo numerous, that the ſtreets and roads were almoſt blocked with them. Thurſday and Friday being rainy and muddy, the poor women and children were much expoſed in looking out for ſome place of ſafety; the people continued moving out very faſt all Saturday and yeſterday, with their effects.

It is almoſt impoſſible to conceive what infamous, raſcally tricks have been made uſe of to diſtreſs this town, by the abandoned ſett of miniſterial tools here.

The ſhips in this harbour, laſt week, ſeized ſeveral veſſels, loaded with wood, from Long-Iſland; which veſſels, we are well aſſured, had Capt. Wallace's permiſſion to fetch wood for the ſupply of this town.

Saturday afternoon the ſhips Roſe, Glaſgow and Swan, a brig with ſix guns, and one or two ſmall bomb-mortars, three or four tenders, two tranſports, and ſeveral wood-veſſels, &c. making in all fifteen ſail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Briſtol, and demanded 300 ſheep, which not being complied with, between 8 and 9 o'clock they began a heavy fire on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time a number of ſhot went through the houſes of William Bradford, Eſq; Capt. Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and ſeveral ſhops, ſtables, &c. The women and children, in great diſtreſs (dark and rainy as it was) were obliged to leave their habitations, and ſeek ſhelter in the adjacent country. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a Committee was appointed to go on board, who ſettled the matter by giving or ſelling 40 ſheep. In the ſmall defenceleſs town of Briſtol were near one hundred perſons very ſick, and dead, at the time of this firing, and we are aſſured, two ſick perſons actually died of the fright.

We hear the men of war have cut up a quantity of corn at Popoſquaſh or Hog-Iſland.

NEW-YORK, *October* 14.

Copy of a letter from Governor Tryon to Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this city.

"From undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congreſs have recommended it to the Provincial Congreſs, to ſeize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myſelf by name: I am therefore to deſire you will inform the Corporation, and the Citizens of this city, I place my ſecurity here in their protection, that when that confidence is withdrawn, by ſeizure of my perſon, the commander of his Majeſty's ſhips of war in the harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet, and on refuſal, enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if poſſible, ſo great a calamity to this city, as well as in conſequence to myſelf, I am ready, ſhould the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my ſtaying among them, immediately to embark on board the Aſia, requeſting that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domeſticks and effects; ſhould that be their wiſh, ſince I returned to this province, with every honourable intention to ſerve them, conſiſtent with my bounden duty to my Sovereign."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 23.

By accounts from Canada we learn, that on the 25th of September laſt, Col. Eathan Allen, prompted by ambition, had imprudently without orders croſſed over from Longale with thirty of his own men and fifty Canadians, in order to get poſſeſſion of Montreal. Col. Preſcot, hearing of his coming, engaged a number of people from the ſuburbs, at a Half-Joe per man, to join a party of regulars from the garriſon, and to go out againſt him.—They met about two miles from the town, when a ſmart engagement enſued, which laſted upwards of two hours. The enemy had two field pieces. After a long engagement, our party were obliged to retire. Col. Allen and two or three of his men were taken priſoners, and about as many were wounded, the reſt returned to their friends. By the beſt accounts we learn, that a conſiderable number of the enemy were killed and wounded.

We hear that the Committee of Safety have received from Meſſrs. GARVER and SHOUDY, of York Town, in this province, one hundred and ſeventeen pounds of SALTPETRE, made by them in that town, for which they have been allowed the liberal price ordered to be given by the Aſſembly.—The Saltpetre is very pure, and well refined; and it is ſaid they have as much more ready to deliver, and that they can make fifty pounds per week.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 24th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Deptford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, a Dutch ſervant boy named ADAM LAVOUR, about ſeventeen years of age, marked with the ſmall-pox, dark brown hair, pale faced, big grey eyes; had on when he went away, a felt hat, a brown and white and yellow ſtriped lincey under jacket without ſleeves, a red ſerge upper ditto with one ſleeve of duffil, the ſtriped jacket a hand's breadth longer than the red one, a flaxen ſhirt and tow trowſers, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Lancaſter, as he was ſeen on the 12th of September croſſing the Upper Ferry of Schuylkill in a covered waggon travelling that way. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and gives information thereof to his ſaid maſter, to PETER DESHONG, at the Governor's Mill in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or to the Widow of Detrick Reeſe, in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of King George, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by the above named Widow, or by WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

N. B. Any perſon who takes him up is deſired to be watchful of him, as he has been taken twice ſince he ran away but found means to get off again. ‖ 1

September 12, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London Townſhip, Cheſter County, an Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES HOOD, about twenty years of age, and about five feet ſix inches high, ſlim made, ſtoop ſhouldered, down look; had on when he went away, a wilton coat, fuſtian jacket, two pair of trowſers, two ſhirts, one brown and the other white linen, old ſhoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT WILKIN.

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, is now ſelling off, at the moſt reaſonable rates, his ſtock of GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and low-priced broad-cloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours;
Shalloons, rattinets and buttons to ſuit ditto;
A variety of plains and kerſeys;
Spotted and plain ſwanſkins;
Scarlet and drab coloured coatings;
Buff, green and white hair pluſh;
Mens and womens ſilk velvets;
Black ſerge denime for breeches;
Flannels and baizes;
Beſt Scotch plaid for gentlemens gowns and boys Highland dreſs;
Superfine roſe blankets;
Blue and green moreens;
Scotch, white and coloured threads;
Cambletts and coloured crapes;
Yellow and blue callimancoes;
Black ſattins and taffeties;
Table cloths and diaper;
Superfine kenting handkerchiefs;
Excellent white yard wide ſtay ticking;
Durants and tammies;
White and black Barcelona handkerchiefs;
Superfine 4 thread black and cloth coloured worſted breeches patterns;
A variety of mens, womens, boys and girls knit and wove worſted ſtockings;
Silk breeches patterns and gloves;
A large aſſortment of mens ribbed and plain white and marbled ſilk ſtockings;
Womens plain and embroidered clocks ditto;
A few pieces of Iriſh Hollands;
A variety of Regimental Cloth, with proper trimmings.

The ſaid GEORGE BARTRAM would be obliged to thoſe perſons who are indebted to him to pay off their accompts, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of recovering them by law.

This Day is publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet,

Compleat in three volumes, with neat bindings—Price Thirty ſix Shillings,

That new and intereſting Work of great integrity,

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS; or, AN ENQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES. Illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon, FACTS and REMARKS, extracted from a variety of AUTHORS, antient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People, to a due conſideration of the neceſſity, and the means of reforming thoſe errors, defects and abuſes; of reſtoring the Conſtitution, and ſaving the State. By J. BURGH, Gentleman; author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other works.

*** The ſubſcribers are requeſted to call or ſend for the third volume, which is the completion of their ſetts.

N. B. Compleat ſetts of Lord CHESTERFIELD's LETTERS, with neat bindings, may alſo be had at ſaid BELL's—Price Twenty-ſix Shillings.

Auguſt 5, 1775.

THERE was taken up and put into Lewis-Town Gaol, a Negro Man named CALEB FRISKEY, about thirty-five years of age, very much pitted with the ſmall pox. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame on the 5th day of November next, by

DORMON LOFLOND, Sheriff.

MADE AND SOLD BY ROBERT PARRISH,

At his houſe in Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan Tavern,

ALL ſorts of PLANES, ſuitable for carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, &c. which are allowed to be as complete as any made in London. Said PARRISH has a compleat hand from Birmingham, who has been bred a bit-maker, and uſed to work for a plane-maker in London, who makes boring bits of various ſizes, from a cooper's bung-borer to the ſmalleſt ſized bits, and gimblets of ſeveral ſizes; alſo braces, with braſs or ſteel collars and pads, or any other kind, compleat ſets of bits fitted to each brace, or any number required, either bright or black; augers of any ſize, gouges, chiſſels, and ſeveral kinds of ſmall edge tools, ſuitable for joiners, carpenters or carvers. He continues to make Dutch Fans as uſual, and various machines for griſt-mills, ſuch as the rolling ſcreen improved, &c. alſo paper moulds of different kinds, duſters, wire ſtrainers for engines at paper works, ſieves and riddles, wire-work for cellar windows, milk-houſes, &c. chains of various ſorts, and any other kind of wire work in uſe, wrought by hand or with machines.—Orders from the country will be diligently attended to.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Wilmington, the 25th of laſt month, at night, a brown MARE, long ſided, a natural pacer but trots ſometimes, neither brand nor ear mark that is known, her heighth not certain, but ſuppoſed to be about fourteen hands and a half, has a remarkable four ſquare ſtar in her forehead pretty large, ſhod before with a pair of ſhoes ſteeled at the toes, the mane hangs moſtly on the off ſide, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever ſecures the ſaid mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, or for the mare and thief the above Reward, paid by

† RICHARD CARSAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcribe. in Piles Grove, Salem County, on the firſt inſtant (October) by a perſon unknown, a light coloured ſilk ſagathy coat almoſt new, a ſilk ſagathy jacket of a brown colour, with large plain ſilver buttons on it, a pair of light coloured fuſtian breeches with round ſilver buttons, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings, one pair thread and the other worſted; about four pounds in cash, chiefly ſmall money, none of the bills above fifteen ſhillings, and only one of that number; a razor, a worked pocket book marked I. B. and part lined with black taffaty, a pair of womens ſilk mitts, and a ſilk handkerchief of an orange colour.—Whoever takes up ſaid robber, and ſecures the goods ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall, upon his conviction, receive the above Reward, and for the thief only, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward, by applying to

* ELISHA BASSETT.

CAME to the plantation on which the ſubſcriber lives, in Hartford County, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower Ferry, Suſquehanna, ſome time in March laſt, a white HORSE, about fourteen hands high, thought to be about twenty years old, paces, trots and gallops, has no other marks that can be ſeen. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ OZWIN SUTTON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 14th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man named JOHN CONNER, by trade a barber, aged twenty-two years, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has light hair and eye-brows, thin viſage, talks as though always hurried, and lips a little; had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat with baſket buttons, light coloured velvet breeches newly ſeated, check ſhirt, ſpeckled cotton and thread ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with yellow buckles, and a cocked hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ JAMES WILLIAMSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wedneſday the 23d of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter Mills, in Queen Ann's County, an Engliſh indented ſervant man named JOSEPH GIBB, by profeſſion a Doctor, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet three inches high, brown complexion, brown hair clubbed, a ſhort brown coat and waiſtcoat with yellow buttons; he is ſuppoſed to have had on a light coloured coating ſurtout coat, with a crimſon velvet collar; and took with him a bay Mare, fourteen hands three inches high, and has the ſpavin in one of her hind legs. Whoever takes up the ſaid run-away ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Mare. ‡ RISDON HUTCHINS.

June 12, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a ſaddler by trade, about 30 years of age, and about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and veſt, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair of ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots with turn-down tops, an old pair of black grained ſhoes with lined tops, one pair of almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat with a white binding, hat ſtring, and ſome other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears a falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, and can ſpeak high and low dutch; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip high up in Eaſt Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country.—Alſo took with him, a bright bay gelding, natural trotter, ſmall ſtar, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe took a new ſaddle with a blue ſaddle cloth, and a pair of ſaddle bags lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of cloaths and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol ſo that his maſter may have him again, with the horſe, ſhall have the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by

† WILLIAM TEMPLE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 8th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk Ferry, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a negro man, named CUFF, who rowed in the ferry boat at ſaid ferry, he is about five feet three or four inches high, a ſtrait well ſet fellow, with thick lips, and the letter R marked on one of his cheeks, he has had a ſcall'd head, which he commonly keeps covered, is artful, and talks a little in the negro dialect: He had on when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, oznabrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings, and no ſhoes. Likewiſe ran-away on the 19th of Auguſt inſtant, a negroe man, named PENN, he is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion, he is a black ſmall eyed fellow: Had on and took with him, a country cloth light coloured upper jacket, a dark flowered ſtannel under ditto, patched check ſhirt, an ozenbrigs ditto, one pair of tarry canvaſs trowſers, one pair of ozenbrigs ditto, an old ſmall brimmed tarry hat, old ſhoes, and carved braſs buckles; ſaid negro ran away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a free man by the name of JAMES PEMBERTON, and got a forged paſs ſigned Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore County, Maryland, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia, and as he has been to New York with ſaid Meredith, he may now be making that way; both or either of them, as they have many acquaintances may probably get forged paſſes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroes and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them.

‡5 THOMAS SAVIN.

ON July laſt, twenty-firſt day,
My ſervant, JOHN SMITH, ran away;
Age twenty-five years, and no more,
I think his heighth is five feet four;
Black curled hair, and ſlender made,
And is a weaver by his trade;——
His breeches drilling alſo white,
His coat and jacket coloured light;
A plated buckle, had but one,
With blue ribbed hoſe, his hat Arthlone;
And further yet, I'll let you know,
He had two ſhirts, one of them tow;
Loom, ſhears and ſhuttles with him took,
His trade in ſome place to ſet up:
Should any perſons him conceal,
No doubt with them I think to deal.
Laſt fall from Newry came in brief,
In the Renown, with Capt. Keith;
Certificates in plenty had,
Each of them call'd him a good lad;
I think of them he is full ſaucy,
One of them ſign'd by Parſon Lefley.
If any man will him ſecure,
That of the youth I may be ſure,
SIX LAWFUL DOLLARS I will pay;
I live in Salſbury, Pequea,
And further to oblige you ſtill,
My name is junior JOHN WHITEHILL. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

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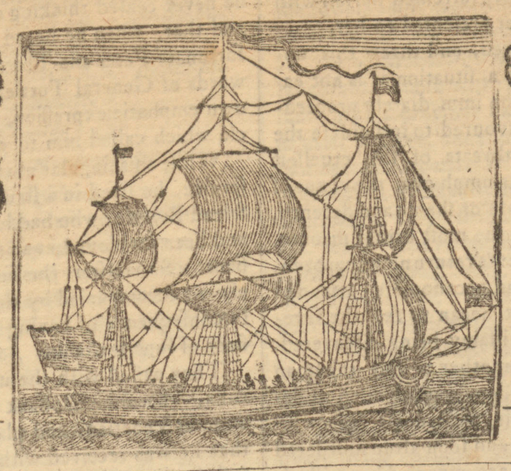

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, October 30, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 15½	2d. ditto, 1 1¼	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 14½	4d. ditto, 2 2½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 12½	8d. ditto, 4 5	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 10¾	12d. ditto, 6 7	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE is at the American Manufactory in Philadelphia, a very curious MACHINE for spinning either cotton or wool: It draws twenty-four threads at once, with as much regularity as a common wheel draws one; the working of it is very simple and easy, appearing rather a diversion than labour. This information is given for the sake of such whose ambition may lead them to follow the example of the virtuous Penelope, wife to the great Ulysses, King of Ithaca, who spun with her own hands the beautiful garment which her husband wore; or the example of those wife-hearted women in the camp of Israel of old, who did "spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, both of blue and of purple, and of scarlet and of fine linen."

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, well made NEGRO MAN, twenty years of age, has had the small pox, understands the management of horses, driving a team, and is as good a plowman as any in the province; the reason why he is to be sold is for want of employ. Also several good working HORSES. Credit may be had if required. For further particulars enquire of Mr. JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT, at the Cross Keys, in Third-street.

WANTED, an elderly MAN, who writes a good hand, &c. and is qualified to keep a small school in the country. Apply as above. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in January last, an indented servant lad named SAMUEL STEWART, a taylor by trade, about five feet three inches high, of a fair complexion, with short fair hair, is out mouthed, speaks thick, and apt to swear; he has a remarkable swelling on the back of his right hand: Had on and took with him, a whitish coloured coat and jacket, a pair of thick set breeches of an olive colour, the rest of his dress I cannot be particular of, and probably he may have changed what he had by this time. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, or brings him to Captain WILLIAM M'CLELLAN's, in March Creek settlement, York County, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

‡ JAMES HEZLIP.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, stew-pans tinned, fish-kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

October 21, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the New-Jersey Medical Society, That they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, in Princeton at the house of Mr. William Whitehead, on the second Tuesday in November next, at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

H. STITES, *Secretary.*

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY (a second time) on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst. (October) from a house in Water-street, an Irish servant girl named ANN SKILLING; middle sized, full face, fresh complexion, red hair, stern looking brows, stoop shoulders, has an awkward way of walking, wears a light blue stuff gown; as she stole away her cloaths when she first ran away, and did not bring them back, she may change her apparel. Any person or persons, harbouring said run-away after this notice, will be prosecuted as the law directs. Whoever secures her and lodges her in the Work-house, shall have the above Reward, paid by

ROBERT G. HALL.

The time of a Stocking Hosier to be sold, on reasonable terms, by said HALL: Apply to Mr. COLTON, hosier, below the Drawbridge, in Water-street, Philadelphia.

CAROLINA INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
MASON AND PATTON.

NOW SELLING OFF FOR CASH, BY

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

In Market-street, next door to the Indian King,

A general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, amongst which are,

A VARIETY of Cloths and Trimmings, such as scarlet, buff, blue, brown, green and drab colours; ribbed and plain worsted, thread, cotton and silk stockings, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit without further notice, as he proposes to leave the city in a short time.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of FIRELOCKS, with BAYONETS, to be made agreeable to a pattern. Any person or persons willing to undertake the completing a quantity, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to the Commissioners and Assessors of the county of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY English LAD, about eighteen years of age, has better than three years to serve: He is a compleat lad for waiting on table and house work; very fond of horses, and sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday night last, an Irish servant lad, named JAMES DEVINE, about five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, wears his own hair, slender made, and is remarkably *knock kneed.* Had on when he went away, a small fashionable hat, fustian coat, cloth jacket, leather breeches, and yarn stockings. It is not unlikely but he will change his cloaths, as he took with him a suit of brown cloth, also a suit of blue cloth with silver basket buttons, and a light coloured cloth coat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, shall have the above Reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

CALEB EMLEN.

N. B. Missing, at the time he went off, a silver table SPOON, marked with a cypher M. W. Should it be offered for sale 'tis requested it may be stopped and the person secured.

October 16, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber living in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, an Irish servant man named JOHN M'QUIRE, a well set fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, much pitted with the small pox, has straight black hair, and speaks much in the Irish dialect; had on a blue coat, jacket and breeches with white carved buttons, blue ribbed stockings, half worn pumps with brass buckles, and a wool hat but half worn. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, or brings him to his master, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ ARCHIBALD ANKRAM.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from off the plantation of RICHARD BRICK, in Mannington Township, Salem County, on the fifteenth of October instant, a BAY HORSE, thirteen or fourteen hands high, with a dark short switch tail, dark mane which hangs to the off side, lately trimmed at the feather lock, a few white hairs on his forehead, branded on the near hip with the letters I. C. eight or nine years old. Whoever takes up said horse, and the thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward, or for the horse only, FOUR DOLLARS, to be paid by the subscriber, living at the corner of Second and South-streets, Philadelphia. GEORGE MOORE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday the 24th day of September last, from the town of Bedford, a BAY HORSE, three years old past, about fourteen hands high, has a small white spot on his forehead, the half of his eye-winker cut off, the near side was docked last spring, the under hair cut round the dock, his mane cut last summer the off side, had no brand, newly shod before, and is a natural trotter: Also a new saddle, about one year in use, with a blue saddle cloth bound with green. Whoever apprehends the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse and saddle alone, with reasonable charges, paid by

§ ROBERT MOORE.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, emhossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said store.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED February 24, 1775, before the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Held at PHILADELPHIA, for promoting

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

By DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M.A. Member of the said Society.

Dedicated to the DELEGATES of the THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has removed from the house he lately occupied in Walnut-street, to a large and commodious house in Front-street, at the sign of the COCK, and next door to Messrs. David Sproat and Co. Merchants; where he intends keeping a constant supply of AMERICAN PORTER, best Madeira Wines, and other liquors.——He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and humbly hopes for a continuance of their favours, which shall ever be remembered with gratitude by

The Public's obliged humble servant,

§ PATRICK BYRNE.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Has for SALE, at his store in Front-street,

A NUMBER of pieces of green and brown broadcloths; shalloons, callimancoes, durants, coatings and duffils, silk gauzes and lawns, spotted swanskins, blankets, rugs, &c. &c.

AMERICAN STEEL,

To be had at the STORE of

JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS,

Equal in quality to the best English steel, made by J. NANCARROW, Steel-maker, from England.

N. B. They have also for sale, T. Crowley's STEEL, No. 3. †

Patapsco Ferry, Oct. 4, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the first inst. the three following servants, viz. SAMUEL ROWLAND, an English convict, imported July 1774, in the Aston-Hall, Capt. Parker, from London: He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round shouldered, of a very stout make, and has a remarkable slouching walk; talks in the West-country dialect, is a good farmer and sawyer, and handy in working with carpenters tools; wore his own short dark brown hair, but it is said he has a wig with him: Had on when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and breeches wove plain, an old white flannel under ditto, new black and white stockings, new coarse shoes tied with strings, an oznabrig shirt, and an old felt hat which he commonly wears flapped. It is supposed he has good cloaths with him, which he pretends were stolen from him several months ago, and he has said that he had nine or ten guineas; he has a bad countenance, is a very artful villain, and can read and write tolerably well, so that he may forge a pass, and will certainly change his name.—— PATRICK HURLY, an Irishman, upwards of 40 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has a remarkable scar on his nose and upper lip, large boned and ill limbed, speaks very bad English, and sometimes pretends he can speak none, has very short black hair: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat bound with black worsted tape, and turned up like a Highland bonnet, a blue and white striped linsey jacket, a very long dark brown surtout coat much worn, very old blackish coloured cloth breeches, dark coloured coarse yarn stockings, old shoes tied with strings, and a new oznabrig shirt.—TIMOTHY O'DONNAL, an Irish lad about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slim made, very short dark brown hair, and speaks with the broague: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, an old black and white country cloth jacket, (the back skirts shorter than the fore) old breeches of the same, light gray yarn stockings, old calf-skin shoes with the heels worn off, and two good oznabrig shirts. They went off together from Patapsco Ferry in a yawl, and whether they stood down the Bay to get on board a man of war, or sunk the yawl and went off by land is uncertain.

Likewise ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th day of July last, ROBERT JOHNSON, an English convict, imported in June last in the Thornton, Capt. Gray; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, sandy hair just long enough to tie when he went off; had several good upper and under jackets, worsted stockings, and three pair of good shoes; has had his right leg broke and set very crooked, which occasioned him to wear long trowsers, and sometimes a small steel bar, one end fixed in his shoe heel, the other to his thigh with a leather strap, a nice joint opposite his knee; he can, and probably will do without it, but has a very perceivable limp in his walk; can knit worsted and silk gloves and mitts, and has an assortment of needles for that purpose; is something of a farmer, and when drunk is very talkative and pretends to know a great deal of the country, this not being the first time his Majesty paid his passage. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any public gaol, shall have if taken fifty miles from home, TWENTY DOLLARS, if one hundred miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if a greater distance the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or in proportion for each, paid by JAMES KELSO.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in* LANDS *situate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *by deed dated at Fort Stanwix the third of November, 1768, to the suffering Traders, &c. Anno 1763.*

A NUMBER of the Grantees of the said Lands being met here at the request of WILLIAM TRENT, they have desired the subscribers to give public notice, That a general meeting of all persons concerned in the premises is appointed to be held at Carlisle, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in November next, which will be the 13th day of the month, then and there to agree on such matters and things as may be esteemed most beneficial for the Grantees, and to encourage the settlement of the lands contained within the grant. Those who cannot attend are desired to appoint some person properly impowered to act for them. ROBERT CALLENDER. GEORGE MORGAN.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT three story brick House, next door to the Old Ferry-house, in Water-street, having a fine prospect of the river and the Jerseys. Please to apply to SAMUEL SHAW, merchant, three doors above, at the south corner of Arch-street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

† BENJAMIN RAWLE.

WAS TAKEN UP near the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder LS. a little white on his back and on his forehead; no shoes on. Whoever has lost the said horse is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ HENRY SWEET.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture near this city, a black HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, between seven and eight years old, trots and canters, at the time he went away lame in the off shoulder, lately rowel'd and not yet healed up, branded on the near buttock O, without shoes. Whoever takes up said hore and thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward on conviction of the thief, and for the horse alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

ALLEN M'LEAN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 10th inst. (September) from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, two servant men, viz. GEORGE THOMAS and WILLIAM THOMAS, about five feet four or five inches high each, well set, and wear their own black hair commonly tied behind. Said GEORGE THOMAS had on and took with him, an old white broadcloth coat without sleeves, with a red collar, a dark coloured coating waistcoat, two pair of old country made trowsers, and an old pair of channel pumps. The other had on and took with him, an old brown coloured waistcoat, two pair of country made trowsers, and one country made shirt. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, or conveys them to the owner, shall have the above Reward, paid by

‡ GEORGE TEMPLE.

WAS carried off, by mistake as it is imagined, from the sign of the Ship, on Chesnut-hill, at the time of the general Review which was held there in the summer, three Great Coats and one Surtout Coat, and others left in their room; the first was a double drab, a pale colour, the second of the same colour, the third a blue duffil, and the surtout a blue nap: They belonged to officers of the militia. Any person or persons that has either or all of them, are desired to bring them to the place they took them from and take their own back, to prevent further trouble.

‡ JACOB ZOLL.

August 21, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, a stout well set fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, swarthy complexion, much pock-marked, and has short brown hair; had on an iron collar, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, and a red jacket with sleeves.——JOHN CARR, five feet seven inches high, a thief-looking fellow, twenty-six years of age; had on and took with him, a felt hat, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, twilled inside jacket, a mixed gray outside ditto with blue lining and metal buttons, a blue sailors ditto, and new shoes: It is likely they will change their jackets and perhaps their names. Any person securing said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for each if taken 30 miles from home; if 40 miles, the above Reward for both, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

*8 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

48

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Genuine MEMOIRS *of the celebrated* JEMELJAN PUGATSCHEW, *the Ruſſian Rebel, who aſſumed the title of the Emperor* PETER THE THIRD.

The real hiſtory of this arch Impoſtor, who lately gave the Court of Peterſburgh more uneaſineſs than either Lambert Simnel, *or* Perkin Warbeck, *formerly did our* Henry VII. *is but very ſlightly known. He has been generally looked upon as a mere ſavage without learning, abilities, or politeneſs; but, from an authentic account of his life, which has been juſt publiſhed in the Ruſſian language, the reader will receive a very different impreſſion of him. The part, which this extraordinary character has played upon the theatre of the great empire of* Catharine II, *muſt be intereſting to all nations; and though the lives of illuſtrious perſons, ſuch as* Turenne *or* Marlborough, *are peruſed with a ſpecies of enthuſiaſm; yet, as Vice has its heroes as well as Virtue, the ſtory of a man eminently diſtinguiſhed by political hypocriſy may afford equal entertainment and inſtruction to the reader.*

JEMELJAN Pugatſchew was the ſon of Iſmailow Pugatſchew, a chief of the Coſſacks, on the banks of the river Don, who was remarkable for his bravery and conduct in the wars between Peter the Great and Charles the XIIth, King of Sweden.

He died, as he had always deſired, in the field, covered with wounds, which he received in the battle between the Ruſſians and Turks, near Bucareſt, the latter end of the year 1734, leaving Jemeljan, his only ſon, then an infant, under the care of his mother; who, in conſequence of a new attachment, neglecting him in a moſt inhuman manner, he was taken by an uncle to Poland, and lived in the family of a Nobleman, where he made himſelf acquainted with the French, Italian, Poliſh, and German languages, and was remarkable for the livelineſs of his parts. He then returned to his own country with his uncle, and ſettled among the Coſſacks that inhabit the foreſts of the Ukrain.

Theſe people were originally Poliſh peaſants, who had ſerved in the Ukrain as a militia againſt the Tartars, whoſe wandering diſpoſition they in a manner adopted, frequently removing in large bodies from one part of the immenſe territories of Ruſſia to another.

Jemeljan, upon the death of his uncle, became a Chieftain among theſe erratic people, and, from his ſuperior knowledge eſtabliſhed a government which conſiderably increaſed the happineſs of his dependents, who lived like moſt of the Coſſacks on the banks of the Don in continual warfare with the neighbouring Tartars. Among the ſtrangers which belonged to the troop Jemeljan commanded, were two men of abilities, who, from a ſpirit of enterpriſe, had accompanied him from Poland; the one Boiſpré, a Norman; and the other Capelini, a native of Florence. Theſe perſons were of conſiderable uſe to him in inſtructing and civiliſing his ſavage aſſociates. In one of their excurſions Pugatſchew had deſtroyed a large ſettlement of Tartars, and carried off a conſiderable booty, and a great number of priſoners, among whom was a female remarkable for her beauty, called Marvea, whom Jemeljan ſoon after became ſo fond of, that he married her according to the cuſtom of thoſe people.

The charms of this woman made an impreſſion upon our Chief's Italian friend, who, not ſeeing any probability of ſucceeding to his wiſhes from the unaffected virtue of Marvea, determined at any rate to gratify his criminal deſires. A fatal opportunity offered ſome time after, as Pugatſchew had determined to extirpate a troop of his enemies who had frequently annoyed him from one of the ſmall iſlands in the Don; and, collecting the greateſt part of his force together, he proceeded on the expedition, leaving his family in one of the towns on the uncultivated banks of that river. Nagowſki, a Poliſh officer, was left to take care of the ſettlement, and Capelini pretending illneſs, found it eaſy to excuſe himſelf from the expedition. In the heart of an immenſe foreſt, which was near the place of their abode, the Italian had diſcovered a large cavern almoſt covered with trees, which he pitched upon as the ſpot on which he intended to act his future villainy. According to a plan ſettled between them, Nagowſki left the ſettlement, and, not returning for ſome days, was ſuppoſed to have deſerted the party.

One morning Marvea walked out with only one of the company, Capelini having refuſed to be of the party, under pretence that he was more indiſpoſed than ordinary, and therefore ſtood in want of repoſe. Marvea and her companion returned no more. A general alarm took place.

Capelini, whoſe diſorder ſeemed augmented by this accident, acted his part to a miracle; and, in his pretended deſpair, accuſed the Polander of having debauched the wife of his friend.

The truth is, theſe two villains had agreed, that, while Capelini ſhould feign an encreaſe of his malady, Nagowſki ſhould go to his cavern and wait with precaution for an opportunity of ſeizing Marvea. This circumſtance preſently occurred.

The ſight of the woman who accompanied Marvea a little embarraſſed the villain, who, through a thicket behind which he was poſted, obſerved all their movements; notwithſtanding, he determined not to let this occaſion eſcape him. The monſter ſaw them with a barbarous pleaſure inſenſibly advance towards the place which was to ſecret the beautiful Tartar. When they had proceeded ſo far that their cries could not be heard, he came from his poſt, and walked ſoftly behind the trees; when he arrived within a few paces of the two unfortunate women, with one ſtroke of the pommel of his ſword, he extended at his feet, without motion, and almoſt without life, the affrighted companion of Marvea, whom he took in his arms, and, without uttering one word, conveyed into the cavern which was not twenty paces diſtant. His firſt care was to recover the unfortunate lady, who, from her terrors, had fainted away. When ſhe came to herſelf, he returned to the other woman, and brought her alſo into the cavern.

Marvea, [illegible] a conſiderable time, refuſed to take any nouriſhment; but her companion, who comprehended nothing of what ſhe had ſeen, and had a ſoul leſs elevated than the wife of Pugatſchew, conſoled herſelf in her misfortunes, and readily refreſhed herſelf with the proviſions the Polander preſented to her.

At length Capelini arrived, and threw this unfortunate victim into ſuch a ſituation as is not eaſy to deſcribe; in ſhort, he immediately proceeded to violence, and endeavoured to intimidate the object of his wiſhes by threats of the cruelleſt kind: but, deſpairing to triumph over the virtue of his priſoner, he loſt all ſenſe of ſhame and decency, and enjoyed his prize in the moſt brutal manner.

The time for Pugatſchew's return now approached, and Capelini, who had occaſionally attended his duty at the ſettlement, began to feel the ſevereſt apprehenſions of his villainy being diſcovered. As one crime leads to another; this inhuman wretch, for fear of detection, was impelled to deſtroy the companion of his wickedneſs Nagowſki by a ſtroke of his ſabre, and ſoon after murdered the unhappy woman who accompanied her miſtreſs to this dreary place. Marvea, who was witneſs of this dreadful ſcene, prepared herſelf with joy to ſubmit to the ſame fate, but Capelini, ſtill finding her neceſſary to his happineſs, determined to quit the foreſt, and find ſome method of conveying this unhappy lady to Poland.

Pugatſchew at this period returned from his expedition, crowned with victory, when the hypocritical Italian, like a ſecond Jago, after many intreaties, and with an appearance of the utmoſt ſenſibility, informed him, that during his abſence his wife had eloped with Nagowſki, and that he had made the ſtricteſt ſearch after them to no purpoſe. Penetrated with grief at this piece of information, the gallant Coſſack burſt into tears, which at the ſame time were alſo plentifully ſhed by his perfidious aſſociate.

Two days elapſed before Capelini found an opportunity of repairing to the cavern, where he was cautiouſly followed by Boiſpré, who had for ſome time ſuſpected his criminal paſſion for Marvea, and diſbelieved the plauſible tale he had recited to Pugatſchew. On entering this dreary abode, Boiſpré and his two attendants, with ſome difficulty, diſcovered the unfortunate victim, who had juſt life enough to implore their aſſiſtance. The Italian, confounded at this detection, fell at the feet of this brave man who had formerly been his friend, confeſſed his crimes, and requeſted immediate death from his hand, or liberty to make his eſcape. Without deigning him an anſwer, Boiſpré ordered his ſervants to ſecure him, and immediately diſpatched one of them to Pugatſchew, with the news that he had diſcovered Marvea, whom he continued with and endeavoured to adminiſter comfort to in her expiring moments.

The Chief of the Coſſacks immediately repaired to the melancholy place, followed by ſeveral of his troop, when Boiſpré, taking him by the hand, and pointing to Capelini: 'See there,' ſays he, 'the raviſher of thy wife.' Pugatſchew, aſtoniſhed at theſe words, was going to wreck his vengeance on the Italian, but was reſtrained by Boiſpré and his followers, who conducted him to his faithful conſort, who no ſooner ſaw him approach, than ſhe pronounced his name with enthuſiaſtic rapture, and expired in his arms. This affecting ſcene filled the hearts of theſe unpoliſhed people with grief and horror. Our gallant Coſſack, unable to ſuſtain the ſhock, fell ſenſeleſs upon the ground, and was carried by his friends to the ſettlement, where he continued ſome time oppreſſed with a melancholy, which would probably have terminated fatally, but from the ſtrength of his conſtitution and the cares of his friends.

The odious Capelini was condemned by the Coſſacks to a ſingular puniſhment for his atrocious offences. He was adjudged to be faſtened to the dead body of the infamous Nagowſki, and ſuſpended by the arms till he was ſtarved to death. The generoſity of Pugatſchew, however, felt for human nature under this dreadful circumſtance, and he directed that the wretch ſhould be put out of his miſery with a ſabre, the day after he had been ſuſpended according to his ſentence.

We have no further account of this extraordinary man, till he entered into the Ruſſian ſervice ſome time after, where he gave many proofs of his courage and conduct.

He was at the ſiege of Berlin, which was taken by the Generals Tottleben, Czernichew, and Laſcy in the month of October, 1760, and was the firſt man that mounted the ramparts, at the head of a party of Coſſacks. His behaviour during the ſiege recommended him ſo much to the favour of General Tottleben, that he frequently converſed with him. The notice this eminent Commander took of Pugatſchew, ſingular as it may appear, was the firſt cauſe of his, ſome years after, aſſuming the title of Peter the IIId, and of the rebellion of Orenbourg. The anecdote is as follows:

When Tottleben ſent for this brave Coſſack to his tent, in order to thank him for the example of intrepidity which he had ſhewn, he was ſuddenly ſtruck with the ſimiliarity which his perſon bore to that of the Emperor, and expreſſed his ſurprize upon that occaſion to all the officers about him. After having learnt Pugatſchew's parentage, the General, remarking he might be taken for the Emperor's brother from the extraordinary likeneſs of their faces and make, jocoſely aſked him whether 'his mother was ever at the court of Holſtein' (the birth place of Peter the Third) 'No, and pleaſe your Excellency,' returned Pugatſchew with great readineſs, 'but my father has often been there.' The adroitneſs of this reply gave the company no indifferent opinion of his talents for a repartee.

Tottleben, addreſſing himſelf to Count Laſcy, thus proceeded:—'But, raillery apart, I have never ſeen any one who reſembled another ſo much as this young fellow does our Sovereign, and, if by an unfortunate event (which Heaven forbid!) we ſhould ever loſe our Monarch as the Portugueſe formerly did their King Don Sebaſtian, this Jemeljan would not find it very difficult to impoſe upon the ignorant part of mankind, who would doubtleſs readily believe him to be the firſt perſonage in the empire.

This converſation, which Tottleben was far from regarding as a preſage of the part which would be played ſome years after by Pugatſchew, made a deep impreſſion upon the mind of the latter, who ſolemnly declared, previous to his execution, that he never ceaſed thinking on the above declaration, and that, when he heard of the death of the unfortunate Peter the Third, he looked upon the words of General Tottleben, to make uſe of his own emphatic expreſſion, 'as the voice of an oracle which called him to empire and to glory.'

While this ſingular character was in the Ruſſian ſervice, he lived in a ſtrict intimacy with his old friend Boiſpre, who had left the Ukrain with him, and been employed as an engineer againſt the Pruſſians. Soon after the ſiege of Berlin, Pugatſchew accompanied by this friend, left the army, in conſequence of having wounded a Ruſſian officer of ſuperior rank.

They paſſed with the utmoſt expedition to Vienna, where our Coſſack aſſumed the character of a noble Venetian, and played his cards ſo well, that he was received without ſuſpicion into the firſt families in that capital. His company was particularly agreeable to the ladies, and the young Counteſs of C—— ſhewed him ſo much partiality, that Boiſpré encouraged him to aſk her in marriage of her father.

This Lady was deſcended from a very diſtinguiſhed family, and was ſo far impoſed upon as to believe an alliance with Count Zanardi, as Pugatſchew then called himſelf, would be a very advantageous one. In ſhort, after ſome time, this adventurer had addreſs enough to perſuade the father of the Lady that he was really the Nobleman he pretended to be, and the marriage was ſoon after celebrated with great pomp.

Upon a diſpute occaſioned by the Venetians ſuppoſing their rights infringed by the Imperial Court, the former ſent an Envoy to Vienna, in order to ſettle the matter amicably. This Miniſter was not a little ſurprized at hearing Count Zanardi had been lately married to a Lady of diſtinction in that city, when he well knew that family had been long extinct. Suſpicions now began to be entertained that our Count was an impoſtor; and it was no doubt lucky for him, that, at the time of the Ambaſſador's arrival, he had been ſome days with the old Count, at his caſtle near Neuhauſel.

Boiſpré immediately poſted to the laſt-mentioned place, and acquainted his friend with the dangerous ground he ſtood upon. Without ſeeming alarmed, the pretended Zanardi told his wife and the Count, that one of his particular friends had in an affair of honour dangerouſly wounded his adverſary, and taken refuge in the hotel of the Venetian Ambaſſador: 'I muſt depart immediately, ſaid he, for the metropolis, in order to thank that Miniſter for his kindneſs, and conduct my friend hither as to a place of greater ſecurity.'

This reaſon ſatisfied the Count and his daughter, and our two adventurers departed for Vienna, which was ſeveral leagues from the Count's eſtate: When they reached the capital, Zanardi privately entered his father-in-law's palace, and poſſeſſed himſelf of a conſiderable quantity of jewels and plate which they immediately ſold to ſome Jews, and, quitting Vienna, took their route for the borders of Poland, where they ſoon after arrived, having eluded the ſearch of the Count who had become outrageous at diſcovering the baſe trick which had been played him.

The particulars of the rebellion fomented by Pugatſchew near Orenburgh, with the ſignal exploits of that diſtinguiſhed impoſtor, his defeat, apprehenſion and execution have been already inſerted in this paper.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit, et deſerta vetuſtas.
Adſciſcet nova, quæ genitor produxerit uſus:
Vehemens, et liquidus, puroque ſimillimus amni,
Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite linguâ.

HOR.

LEARNING, like beaten gold, in proportion to its being more extended, becomes more ſuperficial. Groſs ignorance and profound erudition are now equally uncommon. Literature, no longer confined to colleges and cloiſters, mixes itſelf in ſome meaſure with the commerce of the exchange, the exerciſes of the camp, and the graces of the court: but the deep-read ſcholar is a rarer character than ever. The main ſtream of ſcience, branching into numberleſs rivulets, grows ſhallow, as well as clear. The ſtores of learning are parcelled out by retail, and what was ſarcaſtically ſaid of the reputed knowledge of our northern neighbours, is nearly applicable to that of the whole iſland. Every man has a mouthful, but no man has a bellyful.

This obſervation, on the ſtate of learning in general, is almoſt equally true in reſpect to the leſſer graces of ſtile and compoſition. That happy mediocrity, denied by gods and men to the writers of former ages, has been reſerved for our own period. Few writers are barbarous and ungrammatical, or even unmuſical, in their language; but very, very few are truly ſimple, nervous, or elegant. Some ſtiles, like handſome faces, are ſpoilt by affectation, or ruined by varniſh and extrinſick ornament; ſome are bloated with falſe pomp; ſome darkened by metaphyſical abſtract phraſeology; and ſome enervated by dapper familiarities, and the cant jargon of drawing rooms, horſe courſes, and gaming tables.

Purity of ſtile, like purity of manners, is not wholly practicable: Languages, like men by whom they are framed, will be imperfect: yet every endeavour to trace the ſources of corruption, tends to ſtop its progreſs. Living authors as well as living manners, are at once the chief objects of our cenſure and imitation. The works of deceaſed writers, which we have been taught by tradition to applaud, are too ſeldom turned over; while the productions of our cotemporaries preſent themſelves to our notice, oftner than their perſons. He who has talents to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the croud, has more followers than an ancient philoſopher. A popular writer ſets the faſhion of ſtile, and the very herd of critics that want to appreciate the value of his works, run after him. If an author ariſes, whoſe deep learning and large imagination, ſtruggling for expreſſion equal to his conceptions, tempt him to lengthen his periods, and ſwell his phraſeology; if an intimate familiarity with the combinations of a dead language now and then betray him into too wide a deviation from the vernacular idiom; ſuch a writer will have the mortification to ſee the beauties of his ſtile diſtorted by aukward imitation, and his errors (if in him they are errors) made ridiculous by aggravation. The language that, in his maſter hand, like a well-tuned inſtrument, "diſcourſes moſt eloquent muſick," under their management utters nothing but diſcord. The rattling of their periods and the midity of their phraſes, like the noiſe of a drum or ſwell of a bladder, are but ſymptoms of their wind and emptineſs.

Ornament of diſtinction, ſays Quintilian, though the greateſt of beauties, is only graceful, when it follows as it were of itſelf, not when it is purſued. Of all ornaments, a foreign ſtructure of period, as it is the moſt prejudicial to the genius of our language, appears the moſt ſtudied and unnatural. An adopted word is but a partial and trifling innovation, and is often happily incorporated, when care is taken to naturalize the foreigner, by giving a national air to the turn of the phraſe. Every language, more eſpecially the Engliſh, has its idioms, which we ſhould not regiſter, with grammarians and lexicographers, among its irregularities, but with poets and orators, number among its beauties. To extirpate idiom from our tongue, would be like rooting up the old oaks, that are the glory and ornament of our country; or to vary the alluſion, to ſquare the language of our ancient writers to the rigid rules of Roman or even French ſyntax, would extinguiſh the genius of our tongue, and give the whole a foreign air, like the labours of a taſteleſs improver, exchanging the luxuriance of nature, in our gardens, for clipt yews, ſtunted walks, and formal parterres.

Perſpicuity without meanneſs is pronounced by Ariſtotle to be the perfection of language, or, as he more nervouſly expreſſes it, the *virtue* of ſtile; to attain which, he recommends, as a principal inſtrument, the uſe of the moſt common words and phraſes in a figurative ſignification; the familiarity of the terms rendering them clear, and the novelty of their application giving them an air of elegance or dignity. The works of our old writers, proſaick as well as poetical, abound with theſe homeſpun metaphors, by which the loweſt words increaſe their conſequence, or at leaſt, like cyphers, raiſe the value of their neighbours. Sometimes, indeed, theſe popular tropes are carried to exceſs, or uſed too licentiouſly; yet they commonly breathe a magnificent ſimplicity, and the whole conſtruction is purely Engliſh; a circumſtance, like that which induced Cicero to recommend the ſtudy of the ancient Roman authors to his pupils in oratory, urging, that whoever was well read in their productions, could not, were he even inclined to it, ſpeak other than genuine Latin.

It will not, I hope, be imagined from what I have ſaid, that I think too lightly of the labours and genius of thoſe learned philologiſts, who, by compiling grammars and dictionaries, have endeavoured to give preciſion and ſtability to our tongue. Their works, if properly conſulted, are uſeful both to the learner and proficient; but if made the objects of their ſtudy, rather than occaſional aſſiſtants, they will certainly be pernicious. The grammars of living and dead languages are too often framed on different principles: In the latter all irregularities, for which an authority can be pleaded, are ſanctified by a rule; while the other brands every idiom, or bold combination, as a licentious barbariſm. No man ever learnt a language, living or dead, from a grammar or dictionary; but by reading the beſt authors, and partaking of the beſt converſation. He, who habituates himſelf to ſuch ſtudies and ſuch ſociety, without propoſing to himſelf a particular model, will inſenſibly form a ſtile of his own; as in the mechanical part of writing, every man abandoning himſelf to his own fancy or powers, almoſt every man writes a different hand. A certain freedom of ſtile, a manly flow of language, will diſtinguiſh the authors of ſuch a ſchool; whoſe periods will not be divided into formal compartments, like the ſquares of a moſaick pavement, eaſily ſwering each other; but the members of a ſentence, like the members of the human body, will ſeem to be put together with eaſe as well as ſymmetry, and equally framed for the purpoſes of elegance and ſtrength.

As to grammars and dictionaries, though adminiſtring to the foundation of our tongue, they may certainly be of great uſe to contribute to its preſervation. They are a kind of ſcaffold erected by ſkilful workmen, after our language has been completely built, to repair the ruins of time, and to keep the venerable ſtructure from further decay. The laſt great Engliſh dictionary will remain, as long as the Engliſh tongue ſhall remain, a monument of the learning and genius of its author. I cannot better enforce the utility of the labours recommended in this paper, than by concluding it with an extract from the admirable preface to that work; a preface, which at once delivers the precepts and affords the example, of a pure and eloquent ſtile.

——"I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the muſeums of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of the genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonick character, and deviating towards a Gallick ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought now to be our endeavour to recal it, *by making our ancient volumes the ground work of ſtile*, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

——"From the authors which roſe in the time of Elizabeth, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance

Best possible image.

Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spencer and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakespeare, few ideas would be lost to Mankind, for want of English words in which they might be expressed."

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 19.

SINCE our last arived in town, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, and Benjamin Harrison, Esquires, from Philadelphia, a Committee from the Continental Congress; the Honorable Matthew Griswold, Esq; Deputy-Governor, and ——Wales, Esq; of Connecticut; the Honorable Nicholas Cooke, Esq; Deputy Governor and Commander in Chief of Rhode Island; and the Honorable John Wentworth, Esq; President of the Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire.—As the time for which the present Army was raised will expire in two or three months, these Gentlemen, with the Members of the Hon. Council of this Colony, are appointed to meet and confer with his Excellency General Washington, on the subject of forming and establishing another Continental Army, for the defence of the invaded Rights of the United Colonies.

The enemy in Boston have been remarkably still for near a fortnight past, having scarcely fired a gun.

We are impatiently waiting for some authentic advices from our Army in Canada, none having been received since our last.

NEW-YORK, *October* 26.

"*On board the Halifax Packet, Oct.* 19.

"SIR,

"FINDING your letter of yesterday insufficient for the security I requested from the Corporation and Citizens, and objectionable for the mode in which you obtained the sense of the inhabitants, my duty directed me for the present instant to remove on board this ship; where I shall be ready to do such business of the country, as the situation of the times will permit. The citizens, as well as the inhabitants of the province, may be assured of my inclination to embrace every means in my power to restore the peace, good order, and authority of government. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM TRYON.

"*Whitehead Hicks, Esq. Mayor of the City of New-York.*"

October 28. The following is the substance of the examination of Elijah Cable, of Fairfield, in Connecticut, taken yesterday before the Provincial Congress, viz.

That he left St. John's on Friday the 13th, that there is about 4800 men at that place; General Montgomery is on the south side, and the Canadians on the east side; the bomb battery is 66 or 67 rod from the fort, that they had set one barrack on fire in the fort, with the great mortar commonly called the old Sow. On Saturday the 14th, when he was at the Isle a Noix, a very heavy firing began early in the morning, and continued until night, and then began the next morning, and continued until 10 o'clock when the firing ceased, what was the event of this action he could not tell, the wind being fair he set sail. He met General Wooster near Ticonderoga; our people had taken from the Regulars some blanket coats, stockings and shoes, four hogsheads of rum and some wine; that a party of the Regulars went out in a floating battery to drive off our Canadians, about 500 in number, who were at work on the east battery, but were repulsed three days successively. Saw several Indians when he came away: our people lie on the north side, about three quarters of a mile from the fort, and often go up and kill the centinels. Provisions plenty, and the men in good spirits. Our army had lately received a reinforcement of 600 men from different quarters. General Montgomery has a sloop, a schooner, and two row gallies, each has a twelve pounder, and eight or nine swivels, a boom is across at Isle a Noix. Our people shot several holes through the King's vessel after she was hauled up. No snow when he left St. John's.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at the Isle aux Noix to his friend in this city, dated Oct. 8.

"Our troops have been three weeks before St. John's, and have cut off all communication between the Regulars there, and those Canadians who are their friends. They have gained some advantages in two or three skirmishes with them. Col. Allen has been taken prisoner from his trusting too much to the fidelity of the Canadians; for he took only 17 men and 70 Canadians with him: The latter deserted him on the appearance of 250 soldiers and others, who attacked him out of Montreal with 2 field pieces. Allen discovered the greatest personal bravery at the head of his seventeen Green Mountain Boys. They discharged thirty rounds apiece, and then surrendered only for want of amunition. Mr. M'Pherson, Aid de Camp to General Schuyler, is gone to Chamblee, with Major Browne, to alleviate the fears of the Canadians, who have desired a conference with our people."

Extracts from the Votes of the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, *Oct.* 18, 1775.

A member presented at the table a letter from the Continental Congress to the Committee of Safety for this province, inclosing certain resolves of the said Congress passed the ninth and twelfth of this instant, which were read by order, and are as they respectively follow, viz.

"Gentlemen, *Congress Chamber, Oct.* 12, 1775.

"The present situation of affairs renders it absolutely necessary in the opinion of the Congress, for the protection of our liberties, and safety of our lives, to raise several new battalions, and therefore the Congress have come into the inclosed resolutions, which I am ordered to transmit to you.

"The Congress have the firmest confidence, that from your experienced zeal in this great cause, you will carry into execution the said resolutions, and raise the battalion recommended to be raised, with all possible expedition.

"The commissions I will fill up with the names of the persons you determine upon, immediately on the receipt of the list. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

To the Gentlemen *of the Committee of Safety for* Pennsylvania.

In CONGRESS, *Monday, Oct.* 9, 1775.

"*On motion made, Resolved,*

"That it be recommended to the Convention of New-Jersey, that they immediately raise, at the expence of the Continent, two battalions consisting of eight companies each, and each company of sixty-eight privates, and officered with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Serjeants, and four Corporals.

"That the privates be enlisted for a year, at the rate of five dollars per calender month, liable to be discharged at any time on allowing them one month's pay extraordinary.

"That each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and a pair of yarn stockings; the men to find their own arms.

"That the pay of the officers for the present be the same as that of the officers in the present Continental army; and in case the pay of the officers is augmented, the pay of the officers in these battalions shall in like manner be augmented from the time of their engaging in the service.

OCTOBER 12, 1775.

Resolved,

"That each Captain and other commissioned officer, while in the recruiting service of this continent, or on their march to join the army, shall be allowed two dollars and two thirds of a dollar per week for their subsistance; and that the men who enlist, shall each of them, whilst in quarters, be allowed one dollar per week, and one dollar and one third of a dollar when on their march to join the army for the same purpose.

That the President transmit to the Convention of New-Jersey blank commissions to be filled up by the said Convention to the Captains and subaltern officers in the said two battalions, and that the appointment of the field officers be for the present suspended until the Congress shall take order on that matter.

The form of the enlistment to be in the following words, viz.

"I ——— have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army."

Resolved, That a similar recommendation issue to the Assembly or Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, to raise one battalion on the same terms as those ordered to be raised in New-Jersey, and to be officered in like manner.

Resolved, That the men enlisted be furnished with a hunting shirt, not exceeding in value one dollar and one third of a dollar, and a blanket, provided these can be procured, but not to be made part of the terms of enlistment.

A Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*"

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, *Oct.* 19, 1775. A. M.

Pursuant to the resolution of yesterday, the House took into consideration the motion for a re-appointment of the present Committee of Safety, with the addition of some new members, and approving the persons proposed,—*Resolved,* That Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, George Gray, Samuel Miles, Robert Morris, Benjamin Bartholomew, George Ross, Michael Swoope, John Montgomery, Edward Biddle, George Taylor, Barnard Dougherty, Samuel Hunter, Daniel Roberdeau, John Cadwalader, Andrew Allen, Joseph Read, Owen Biddle, Henry Wynkoop, Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, Richard Reily, Nicholas Fairlamb, Samuel Morris, jun. Thomas Wharton, jun. Robert White, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, merchant, Alexander Wilcox, John Nixon, James Mease and James Biddle, Gentlemen, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Safety for this province, during the ensuing year.

Resolved, That any seven, or more, of the said Committee, with the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, be a board for transacting any business that may properly come before them.

The same day the House resumed the consideration of the petition from the Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, respecting the manufacture of saltpetre in this province, and after a debate of some length, *Ordered,* That Mr. Hillegas, Mr. Gray, Mr. Morris, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Slough, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Chrieft, Mr. Kachlein and Mr. Dougherty, be a Committee to enquire and report to the House what progress has been made in the manufacturing of saltpetre in the city of Philadelphia, what sum is required to prosecute this business to effect, and whether it be expedient to encourage making the said article in a more general way, among people in different parts of the country, by advancing the price already offered, or by any other probable means not hitherto attempted in this province.

FRIDAY, *October* 20, 1775.

A petition from the Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That the Honorable the Continental Congress has "recommended to the inhabitants of all the united English colonies in North-America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia," &c. and that although a considerable number of the freemen of this province had before the said recommendation associated for the said recommendation has not been fully complied with, and in our opinion it is become absolutely necessary that general regulations should be made to take place throughout the province—that this Honorable House being the body from whom the people most earnestly wish to receive the regulations which are become so indispensably necessary, the petitioners do most earnestly pray that this Honorable House will recommend to the inhabitants of this province such military regulations, as in their wisdom, they shall think will carry the said recommendation of the Honorable Continental Congress effectually into execution—that the petitioners, being sensible "there are some people, who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any case," wish not to do "violence to their consciences," but as by the exertions of the associators, the liberty, property and lives of those people will be equally defended with their own (without any danger to the lives, liberty or property of the said people) the petitioners farther pray, that the terms of exemption may be adequate to the dangers, loss of time and expence incurred to those who shall associate under the proposed regulations.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Upon motion, The House took into consideration part of the memorial from the Committee of Safety recommending the appointment of a Commodore or Commander in Chief of the armed boats provided for the defence of this city and river, and after some time spent therein, *Resolved,* That it is their opinion such an officer is at this time necessary, and that it be referred to the Committee of Safety to consider of, and report to the House, a person proper for the service.

SATURDAY, *October* 21, 1775, *A. M.*

"A petition, from the Committee of Privates of the Association of the city of Philadelphia and its districts, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That the petitioners have lived to see the unhappy time when the liberties of America must be finally lost, unless preserved by arming the inhabitants thereof in their defence; that the strength and power of the enemy, and the determined spirit with which the war is likely to be prosecuted, render the utmost efforts of this, as well as of the rest of the United English Colonies, absolutely necessary. That the petitioners do therefore humbly pray the Honorable House in their wisdom to recommend to their constituents some general plan of a militia law, which shall equally extend to all the good people of this province, and that any indulgence which may be thought necessary to be granted by the House to any freemen of the province may be equally open to all, and granted on such terms as the House may think adequate to the many difficult and dangerous services of those who are willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of their country;—that this the petitioners are persuaded would give such general satisfaction to those who have already associated, that they would cheerfully exert their utmost abilities in the service of their country.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, October 19.

"The great hurry and business of this morning, and the immediate departure of the post, almost deprives me of the satisfaction of communicating the news of the day, which to me is very affecting. We sent down two floating batteries from Cambridge to fire on the town of Boston, the night before last, being informed they opened their play-house that evening for this season. They fired seven shot apiece, and one of their cannon bursted the eighth shot, tore off the side of one of the batteries, split her top or covering, sunk her, and wounded eight men with the Captain, one died that night, the others are in my hospital, and will do well, except one. They are burnt very much by the cannon cartriges that took fire on the bursting of the cannon, and are shocking objects. We have recovered the battery and brought her up."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

"There is news to the 20th of August, from England, which says there is no more troops, but four companies of artillery to be out this fall."

We are informed that after the transports, with the four Companies of Artillery, had fallen down from Woolwich, countermanding orders came to detain them.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Oct. 25.

"A Gentleman belonging to this city, who is just returned from Lake George, says that our northern arms has lately taken an escort of sixteen Regulars, and a rich Frenchman, with provisions and cloathing designed for the enemy. He saw them set out on their march from Albany to Hartford. He adds that Captain —— from New-Hampshire, with six hundred men, had gone to reinforce our army, and took post upon the side of the river ——; that a party of Canadians, friendly to us, has posted themselves on the opposite side; and a gondola belonging to the enemy, in which there appeared to be about thirty men, came opposite to the Canadians, who fired smartly on them, to avoid which they rowed to the opposite shore, where our men peppered them so well that they were thrown into great confusion, and got into the rapids, which carried them down the stream over a fall, where it is supposed they all perished. Letters in town from Albany advise, that Carleton's men at St. John's were in great want of fuel, and that General Montgomery is determined to storm the fort, if he cannot take it any other way."

The following Gentlemen are appointed officers in the battalion to be raised in this province.—Captains, William Allen, junior, Jonathan Jones, William Williams, Josiah Harman, Marien Lamar, Thomas Dorsey, William Jenkins, Austin Willet.—Lieutenants, Benjamin Davis, Samuel Watson, Jacob Ashmead, Peter Hughes, Adam Hubley, John Reece, Frederick Blankenburg, Richard Stanley.—Ensigns, Philip Clumburg, Roger Steiner, Jacob Zeigler, George Jenkins, Christian Staddle, Thomas Ryerson, William Moore, Amos Wilkinson. The field officers are not yet concluded upon.

MEMBER of this province chose the Honourable JOHN MORTON, Esq; for their Speaker; and CHARLES MOORE, Esq; Clerk of the House. OWEN JONES, Esq; is continued Provincial Treasurer; JOSEPH FOX, Esq; Barrack-Master; and WILLIAM CRISPIN, Esq; Collector of Excise.

"*The* MEMORY *of the* JUST *is* BLESSED."

On the morning of the 24th instant departed this life, in the seventy-second year of her age, in certain hope of a joyful resurrection, SARAH MORRIS, an eminent Minister among the people called Quakers.

Her life and conversation were uniformly consistent with her christian profession, adorning the doctrine she preached: Chearful without gaiety, serious without austerity, and pious without affectation, she was an ornament to society, and the delight of her friends and acquaintance, whose affliction for their loss could only be alleviated by an assurance, that it is her great gain. A long and painful illness she bore with a fortitude and resignation becoming a christian, whose expectations of enduring happiness were fixed on that foundation, which standeth sure.

Last Thursday evening was married, JOHN BENEZET, Esq; to Miss BINGHAM, both of this city.

The GENERAL COMMITTEE of Privates meet this evening, at Six o'clock, at Mr. Joseph Stiles's school-house, on business of importance.

*** Doctor RUSH's Introductory Lecture to his Course of CHEMISTRY, will be delivered at his own house To-morrow, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Chester, Monday, 23d October, 1775.

IN COMMITTEE.

PURSUANT to public notice given, the Committee met at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester.

PRESENT,

Anthony Wayne, James Moore, Evan Evans, and Francis Johnston, Esquires, John Hart, Richard Thomas, John Richardson, Persifor Frazer, William Adams, Henry Hayes, Isaac Lloyd, Benjamin Brannon, Peter Hartman, Samuel Culbertson, William Evans, David Simson, John Fullton, Andrew Boyd, Jonathan Vernon, Paul M'Knight, Samuel Cunningham, Samuel Trimble, Frederick Fairlamb, Thomas Levis, Caleb Davis, William Montgomery, James Dunwoody, Patrick Anderson, George Pierce, Joseph M'Kinley, Doctor Samuel Kennedy, Thomas Smith, and Lewis Gronow.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq; was elected Chairman, and FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Esq; Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the CONGRESS.

1st. "Such as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the scarcity of "goods that may be occasioned by this Association, "but will sell the same at the rates we have been "respectively accustomed to do for twelve months "last past—And if any vender of goods or merchandize shall sell any such goods on higher "terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device "whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal "with any such person, or his, or her factor or "agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever."

For the more effectual carrying into execution the foregoing Resolve,——

Resolved, That if it shall come to the knowledge of any Member of this Committee, that any retailer of goods in this county demands or takes any higher rate for the same than allowed of by the Continental Congress, such Member shall require of him or her so offending a true copy of the original invoices of said goods, and shall lay the same before this Committee at their next meeting, in order that such retailer, and the merchant from whom he purchased, may be dealt with as the case may require.

2d. On motion, *Ordered,* That each Member of this Committee do immediately make return, to the Chairman, of the quantity of powder which he already has or may collect within his district, together with the price and the name of the owner thereof, that the same may be paid for.

3d. On motion, *Resolved,* That Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, and Elisha Price, Esquires, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brannon, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Correspondence for this county.

(Extracts from the Minutes)

By order of the Committee,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

WHEREAS I ROBERT FERGUSON, of the borough of Chester, have violated the Continental Association by taking an unusual and exorbitant price for some of my goods, and being conscious of my error, do hereby solemnly promise in future to be governed by said Association in all my mercantile dealings. As witness my hand this 24th of October, 1775.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, R. Simmons, Hispaniola.
Ship Sally, J. Pym, London.
Ship Nancy and Suckey, J. Robinson, London.
Ship Lord Cambden, J. Club, London.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Schooner Thames, W. Ilger, Jamaica.

October 28, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Monday night last, a dark brown GELDING, near fifteen hands high a natural trotter, the off hind foot white in the hollow of the pastern joint as low as the hoof, a few white hairs above the rose in his forehead, marked with the saddle upon his withers, and shod before. Any person that will bring him to the subscriber, living in Cæcil County, Maryland, near Sassafras Church, shall receive the above Reward, paid by

§ ARCHIBALD SHIELDS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, and Newcastle County, about the twentieth of May last, one yoke of OXEN, the one pied, and the other brown; also a brown COW. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

† PAUL RAULSTON.

October 30, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, from the plantation of Mr. Gurney, on the Frankford Road, about three miles from this city, a large bay MARE, with a white face, about nine years old, a natural trotter, and carries high. Whoever takes up said Mare so that the subscriber may have her again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the Mare and Thief the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE FRANK.

NEWBERN, *(North-Carolina) Sept.* 22.

THIS week will ever be remembered as the moſt remarkable epocha in the annals of this country, for the diſcovery of the grand repoſitory and dark depoſitum of Governor Martin's infernal magazine, which, with cool deliberation, he intended to deal out in miſſive weapons of death to the good people of this province. In the Palace garden, and under a fine bed of cabbages, was diſcovered and dug up, a barrel containing about three buſhels of gun-powder; in the Palace cellar was alſo dug up, two quarter caſks of the ſame commodity, the caſks quite new and marked R. B. In the Palace garden was alſo dug up, about 1000 weight of muſket balls, lately caſt, about 500 weight of iron ſwivel balls, a large quantity of ſmall ſhot, lead, iron worms for the cannon, with ſwabbs, rammers, artillery boxes, matches, and the whole apparatus for his park of artillery, which he would certainly have mounted at the Palace, had not the appearance of the people of the town of Newbern, on his attempting to move the palace guns, driven him from the trenches before he had made them quite tenable. 'Tis ſaid his Excellency, the night before he took his precipitate flight from the Palace, buried theſe engines of death, as they might remain in places of ſafety till he, or his creatures, might have an opportunity to uſe them. The palace cannon, it is ſaid, were ſpiked up after his Excellency left the Palace, by a perſon who no doubt will be obliged to anſwer for his conduct. As it is improbable the Governor could procure theſe deadly weapons without aſſiſtance; the Committee of this town and county are uſing their utmoſt diligence to diſcover the authors of ſo black a treachery.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) Oct.* 13.

The following addreſs was preſented to Lord DUNMORE, by the Corporation of Norfolk, in conſequence of Mr. Holt, printer, of that borough, being robbed of his printing materials, and his ſervants carried off, by order of his Lordſhip.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN, *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia*, &c.

WE his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the borough of Norfolk, in common hall aſſembled, beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that on this day a party of men under the command of Captain Squire, of the Otter ſloop of war, lying in this harbour, landed, in the moſt public part of this borough, in the moſt daring manner, and in open violation of the peace and good order, ſeized on the printing utenſils belonging to an inhabitant of this town, as well as the perſons of two of his family.

We beg leave alſo to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that this act is both illegal and riotous, and that, together with a muſket ball fired into the town yeſterday, from on board the King Fiſher, has greatly alarmed and incenſed the inhabitants, and has occaſioned a great number of the women and children to abandon this borough; and that, if theſe arbitrary proceedings paſs unnoticed by your Lordſhip, as chief magiſtrate of this colony, that none of the inhabitants are ſafe from inſult and abuſe. We therefore, as our duty, repreſent this matter to your Lordſhip, for your interpoſition.

We, my Lord, as men, and as a common hall, have ever preſerved the peace of this town, and have never prevented the ſhips of war, and others, from being ſupplied with proviſions, or any other neceſſaries, and have carefully avoided offering any inſult to any of his Majeſty's ſervants. We had therefore hoped, that the inhabitants would never have been moleſted in their lawful buſineſs. We are ſorry, however, to have it in our power to ſtate this fact to your Lordſhip; which we muſt, and do think, a groſs violation of all that men and freemen can hold dear.

Allow us to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that if the inhabitants had been diſpoſed to repel inſult, that they were ſufficiently able either to have cut off, or taken priſoners, the ſmall party that came on ſhore; and this, we hope, is another proof their peaceable intentions.

We the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the borough of Norfolk, do moſt earneſtly entreat your Lordſhip that the Captains of the men of war may not reduce the inhabitants to the dreadful alternative of defending their perſons, or tamely ſuffering themſelves to be abuſed, and requeſt that your Lordſhip will interpoſe your authority to put a final ſtop to ſuch violent infringements of our rights, and to order the perſons ſeized on by Capt. Squire, to be immediately put on ſhore, and the property to be replaced from whence it was taken.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the borough of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

I WAS an eye-witneſs to a party belonging to the Otter ſloop of war landing at the hour and place you mention, and did ſee them bring off two of the ſervants belonging to the printer, together with his printing utenſils; and I do really think they could not have rendered the borough of Norfolk, or the county adjacent to it, a more eſſential ſervice, than by depriving them of the means of poiſoning the minds of the people, *and exciting in them the* ſpirit of rebellion and ſedition, *and by that means drawing inevitable ruin and deſtruction on themſelves and country. As to the illegality of the act, I am afraid ſome of you, in this very common hall aſſembled, ought to bluſh when you make uſe of the expreſſion; as* I know *you cannot but be conſcious that you have, by every means in your power, totally ſubverted the laws and conſtitution, and have been the adviſers and abettors in* throwing off all allegiance to that Majeſty's crown and government *to whom you profeſs yourſelves faithful ſubjects. As to the muſket ball being fired into the town,* I do believe *there is not a man in it that is not ſatisfied it was an accident; and ſuch a one as,* I hope, *will not happen again. But with regard to your having ever preſerved the peace in your town, there is a recent proof of the contrary. As to your not repelling the inſult, as you call it, or taking priſoners the ſmall party that was on ſhore,* I impute it *to ſome other reaſons (from your drums beating to arms during greateſt part of the time that the party was on ſhore) than to your peaceable intentions. As to your laſt requiſition,* I do aſſure *you that* every means in my power *ſhall be employed, both with the navy and army, to preſerve the peace, good order, and happineſs of the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, ſo long as they behave themſelves as faithful ſubjects to his Majeſty. I expect, at the ſame time, that if any individual ſhall behave himſelf* as your printer has done, *by aſperſing the characters of his Majeſty's ſervants, and others, in the moſt ſcurrilous, falſe, and ſcandalous manner, and by being* the inſtigator of treaſon and rebellion *againſt his Majeſty's crown and government, and you do not take ſuch ſteps as the law directs to reſtrain ſuch offenders,* I do then expect *you will not be ſurpriſed if the military power interpoſes to prevent the total diſſolution of all* decency, order *and* good government. *But* I promiſe *the printer,* on my honour, *if he will put himſelf and ſervants under* my *protection, that they ſhall not meet with the leaſt inſult, and ſhall be* permitted to print every occurrence that happens during theſe unhappy diſputes between the Mother Country and her Colonies, *he only confining himſelf to* truth, *and repreſenting matters in a fair, candid, impartial manner, on both ſides. This,* I hope, *will convince you that* I had *nothing more in view, when* I requeſted *Capt. Squire to ſeize the types, than that the* unhappy deluded Public *might no longer remain in the dark concerning the preſent conteſt, but that they ſhould be furniſhed with a fair repreſentation of facts, which I know never can happen whilſt the* preſs remains under the controul of its preſent dictators.

DUNMORE.

Three diſtrict companies for the regular ſervice have arrived here ſince our laſt, viz. Capt. Richard Parker's, from Lancaſter; Capt. William Talliaferro's, from Caroline; Capt. William Davies's, from Princeſs Anne. It is ſaid the battalion of minute-men in Culpepper diſtrict is compleated, and has been encamped ſeveral days.

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, and adjourned to the firſt Thurſday in March next.

The Captain of the King-Fiſher, (a ſecond mad Montague) it is ſaid, lately ſeized upon, and forced on board his ſhip, an inhabitant of Norfolk, or Portſmouth, for ſome trivial offence; who, after calling a *court-martial*, and giving him a *fair trial* (as they were pleaſed to term it) paſſed ſentence upon him to receive thirty-nine laſhes, which would have been executed, had not his Excellency the Gevernor, on being acquainted with this baſe and unmanly conduct, interpoſed, who ſeverely reprimanded the tyrant Montague, ſent the man aſhore, and deſired he would take out a peace warrant againſt him.

Capt. Macartney, of the Mercury man of war, has had his trial at Boſton, and was honourably acquitted; but he abſolutely refuſes to ſerve his Majeſty any longer, unleſs appointed to the command of a ſhip of greater force.

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland) Oct.* 19.

At a meeting of the Committee for Charles county, on Wedneſday, the 27th of September, William Smallwood, Eſq; in the Chair, and John Gwinn, Clerk, Meſſrs. William Smallwood, Francis Ware, Joſias Hawkins, George Dent, Samuel Hanſon, Junior, John Dent, and Warren Dent, were choſen by ballot to licence ſuits in this county, agreeable to an order of the late Convention; and Meſſrs. Robert T. Hooe, Daniel Jenifer, Walter H. Jenifer, John H. Stone, and Zephaniah Turner, were choſen a Committee of Correſpondence.

At the ſame time, the Committee appointed Meſſrs. Robert T. Hooe, Samuel Love, and Samuel Hanſon, to receive gifts and contributions, agreeable to a reſolve of the Provincial Convention.

Reſolved, That this Committee unanimouſly accede to the reſolutions of the late Provincial Convention, held at Annapolis the 26th of July laſt, and will ſo far forth as lies in their power carry the ſame into execution.

Whereas vaſt numbers of executions have iſſued, and may continue to iſſue, on judgments obtained againſt many of the inhabitants of this county, to the great vexation of ſome and ruin of others, who have it not in their power to pay their juſt debts, at this time of general ſtoppage to our trade, when their effects would not command money at half value, were they offered at public or private ſale; and as much diſtreſs, diſorder and ruin, may happen before the Provincial Convention can have the particular ſituation of this county under their conſideration, and grant relief; We think it our duty, in the mean time, to apply ſuch remedies, for the eaſe and quiet of the people, as ſeem to us moſt juſt and reaſonable; therefore RESOLVED, That where executions are already ſerved, and the debtors cannot pay the debt, or ſuperſede, of which the Committee for licencing ſuits ſhall judge, the debtor then ought to offer the creditor the beſt ſecurity in his power, before the aforeſaid Committee, which if the creditor unreaſonably refuſe, they are then to direct the Sheriff of the county to enlarge the debtor at the riſque of the creditor.

That the Committee for licenſing ſuits immediately give notice to the Sheriff, to return all ſuch executions as he has not already ſerved, to the creditors, or perſons who put them into his hands, and deſire them to order a return of countermand thereon, unleſs they can ſhew cauſe to the ſaid Committee why, without oppreſſion, they may be ſerved.

That it be recommended to the Clerk of this county, to deliver no execution on any judgment already obtained, without leave of the Committee aforeſaid. That if any execution, on judgment obtained in the Provincial Court, ſhould hereafter come to the hands of the Sheriff, he is hereby deſired not to ſerve the ſame, but give notice to the creditor or creditors, or perſon or perſons who put the ſame into his hands, to countermand, or appear as aforeſaid, and ſhew cauſe why, without oppreſſion, ſuch execution may be ſerved.

Signed by Order,
JOHN GWINN, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

The inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in the county of Northampton, met on the 27th of September laſt, and elected, by ballot, the following perſons as Committee-men for their reſpective townſhips, viz. Lewis Gordon, Abraham Arndt, Thomas Sillyman, Henry Lawalt, Chriſtopher Wagner, John Beil, Jacob Morry, David Deſhler, Peter Rhoads, John Greeſemer, John Wetzel, Andrew Englemen, Daniel Knows, John Hartman, Thomas Everet, John Hunſacker, John Solt, George Gilbert, Niegel Gray, Peter Anthony, William Beck, Jacob Hubler, Benjamin Depuy, Godfrey Greenſwich, Robert Levers, Nicholas Depuy, Jacobus Vangarda, and James Vanoken.

At the ſame time the following perſons were choſen a Committee of Correſpondence, to wit, Lewis Gordon, Chriſtopher Wagner, Jacob Morry, Thomas Sillyman, and Henry Lawalt.

At a Quarterly Meeting of *The Society of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, &c.* held at Carpenter's Hall laſt Monday evening, it being repreſented that CHRISTOPHER CARTER, one of the Members, had ſhewn himſelf inimical to the liberties of America, he was unanimouſly expelled the ſaid Soiety.

The week before laſt Lampartus Sheelen was committed to Reading gaol, for uttering counterfeit Fifty Shilling Bills, in imitation of thoſe of this province.—He lately arrived here from Germany, where he got them printed. On ſearching his cheſt, which had a falſe bottom, near ſeventeen hundred pounds were found of the ſame ſort.

Sunday ſe'nnight died of an apoplectic ſtroke, in the fifty-third year of his age, the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſquire, of Virginia, late Preſident of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and Speaker of the HOUSE of BURGESSES of Virginia; a Gentleman who poſſeſſed the virtues of humanity in an eminent degree, and joining with them the ſoundeſt judgment, was the delight of his friends in private life, and a moſt valuable member of ſociety, having long filled, and with great ability and integrity diſcharged the moſt honourable public truſts.—To the truth of this, his family, his friends, and his country bear mournful teſtimony.

And on Tueſday afternoon his remains were removed from Mr. Benjamin Randolph's, to Chriſt Church, where an excellent ſermon on the mournful occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. DUCHE, after which, the corpſe was carried to the burial ground and depoſited in a vault till it can be conveyed to Virginia.

The FUNERAL was conducted in the following order:

The three BATTALIONS, ARTILLERY COMPANIES and RIFLE-MEN of this CITY.
The CLERGY.
The BODY
WITH
PALL ſupported by
SIX MAGISTRATES.
HON. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;
The MEMBERS of CONGRESS.
PHYSICIANS.
The MEMBERS of ASSEMBLY.
COMMITTEE of SAFETY.
MAYOR and CORPORATION.
COMMITTEE of CITY and LIBERTIES.
VESTRY of CHRIST and ST. PETER'S CHURCHES.
CITIZENS.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated Sept. 18.

"The 17th inſt. at the requeſt of the Lieutenant Governor, the Britiſh and Canadian inhabitants aſſembled on the parade; the latter were formed into eleven companies, the former into ſix. The Britiſh and Canadian militia for this place, will conſiſt of about 1100 men, many of whom neglect, and others think the duty hard, and the greater part are diſſatiſfied with the conduct of Government, as every day convinces them that they are deceived. The ſnow Fell, of Whitbay, is taken into Government ſervice, to be commanded by Capt. Napier, it is ſaid ſhe is to carry 18 ſix and nine pounders; the ſhip Charlotte, belonging to Mr. Roach, of Rhode-Iſland; likewiſe a ſloop and ſchooner of this place, can't inform you what force they will carry; they have alſo a ſmall veſſel that is ſent expreſs to Boſton. Our militia mount guard from nine to nine in the morning; as yet they have not received any ammunition, except four rounds in the evening, which gives reaſon to believe that Government is afraid to truſt them with a larger quantity. The Public in general are diſſatisfied with Government, for not letting them know the true ſtate of the province, which may be ſuppoſed much worſe than it is repreſented, from the Governor's ordering his Lady to England; ſhe has taken her paſſage in the ſhip Lydia, Capt. Deane, who is to ſail on Friday next: There are many other Ladies, who are preparing to leave the province; likewiſe ſome men, who are conſcious that their conduct does not deſerve civil treatment from the Provincials, ſhould they come into the province. It is currently reported here, that Mr. Livingſton and Jerry Dugan had raiſed 150 Canadians, the former with the title of L. Colonel, the latter with that of Major, who were near taking Lord Pitt and General Carleton on the river Chamblie. Government reports that on General Carleton's publiſhing a pardon for thoſe, that ſhould come in at a certain time, that a greater part of them had abandoned their officers."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, October 11.

"We have had ſeveral deſerters this week, but nothing particular from them, except that one of them, who was a corporal, gave us the amount of their ſick and unfit for duty from their laſt general return, amounting to 2532. Should the ſcurvy break out (as it ſoon muſt) the number will greatly increaſe."

By a letter from Boſton we learn, that the Governor of the town of Boſton and Bunker's Hill has refuſed payment for the cargo he took out of the ſhip Charming Peggy, Capt. Dowman, from this port for Liſbon, taken and carried into Boſton by one of the parliamentary pirates on this coaſt: He has however permitted her to depart in ballaſt (if ſhe can get men) to England or the Weſt-Indies. We alſo learn that the brig Sea Nymph, Capt. Bradford, from this port for Jamaica, and the brig Catherine, Capt. Mullony, from Cadiz for this port, with ſeveral others, are taken and carried into Boſton by the pirates.

New-Caſtle, on Delaware, Oct. 21, 1775.

The Repreſentatives of the Freeholders and Freemen of this Colony met this day here in Aſſembly, for the firſt time ſince their election, and choſe the Honourable CÆSAR RODNEY, Eſq; Speaker, and Mr. JAMES BOOTH, Clerk, *nem. con.*

The Houſe *unanimouſly* re-appointed CÆSAR RODNEY, THOMAS M'KEAN, and GEORGE READ, Eſquires, Delegates to repreſent this colony in the Continental Congreſs for the year enſuing.

LAST FALL IMPORTED from LONDON,
A freſh QUANTITY of
DR. HILL'S AMERICAN BALSAM,
Of which the virtue and goodneſs are now ſo well known in America.

IT is as infallible, innocent, ſure and effectual a medicine as was ever known in the world for all coughs, colds, ſwimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough and in moſt all their diſorders; and by the proper uſe of this balſam for a reaſonable time many have received great benefit and relief, and ſome have been effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſm, cholic, conſumption, &c. &c.—Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine it is only to be ſold in Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, merchant and vendue-maſter, on the north-ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the Court houſe; at Germantown by Chriſtopher Sower, printer; at Lancaſter by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; in New-York by Michael Hoffman, ſhop-keeper; and by the ſubſcriber at his houſe in Kingſeſs.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the ſame places are alſo to be ſold, Dr. Hill's new improved STOMACHIC TINCTURE, excellent for all weak ſtomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and ſound digeſtion, and prevents many diſeaſes. ‡

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Horſe-head, in Kent County on Delaware, on Sunday the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man named AARON LOPER, but goes by the name of AARON WALKER, by trade a wheelwright, country born, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair tied behind and clipped on the top, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad axe, and is a great lover of liquor; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outſide jacket of a lead colour, home made under jacket with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, ſhoes about half worn, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§8 THOMAS PROCTOR.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant GIRL, who has about three years to ſerve: She is very handy, and will ſuit for town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

MASTER of the French and Latin Languages, LIBRARIAN of the Philadelphia Public Library,

HAS opened his FRENCH ACADEMY for the winter ſeaſon, which begins punctually at Seven o'clock every evening (Saturday excepted) in the Library Room in Carpenters Hall.—Ladies and Gentlemen may be inſtructed at their places of abode as uſual.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per buſhel for any quantity of good clean Muſtard-ſeed, or any ſmall quantity at that rate for ſix months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will uſe their beſt endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of ſo valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occaſion to import from our miniſterial enemies in Great-Britain. Thoſe perſons that have, or may have it to ſell, ſhall not be diſappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Riſing Sun in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe; to Mr. John Davis, ſaddler, near Fourth-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, or to the Manufactory in Second-ſtreet below the New Market, oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE ſtands in the market on market days, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe: He returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their eſteem. §

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inſt. (September) from the ſubſcriber, living near Queens Town, in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN RUNNET, a ditcher and banker, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a luſty well made fellow, with dark ſhort curled hair; had on when he went away, a coat, jacket and breeches of grey kerſey cloth, and a hat bound round the edge with velvet. He went away in company with a ſervant woman belonging to James Butler, of Queens Town. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS HALL.

N. B. He has a copy of his indenture with him, and probably will ſhew that as his diſcharge. He was indented to Capt. Nicholas Woolf, on the 3d day of May, 1774. §

TO BE SOLD BY
DOCTOR YELDALL,
At his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors above the Bank Meeting-houſe in Front-ſtreet,

MOST kinds of *Patent Medicines* now in uſe, which may be depended on to be genuine. Likewiſe rhubarb of the firſt quality, Peruvian bark, camphire, jalap in powder, &c. which will be diſpoſed of for caſh only; togecher with the Doctor's *Family Medicines*, ſo well known and approved of throughout moſt parts of the Continent. Doctor YELDALL gives due attendance to any family that may want his aſſiſtance, either in the city or country, and who may depend on his aſſiduity and moderate charge, and that they will be conducted through their diſorder as ſoon, and with as few medicines, as the nature of the complaint will admit of. Thoſe living in places remote may, by ſending an account of their diſorder in writing or otherwiſe, have advice and medicines ſuitable ſent to them, with proper directions for their uſe.

N. B. Any poor perſon wanting aſſiſtance, either in Phyſic or Surgery, by applying to the Doctor at his Ware houſe, every Monday, may be ſupplied.

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SIR, For the benefit of others I hope you will make the following public, that others labouring under the ſame calamity may know where to apply for cure. I was afflicted with a cough and pain in the breaſt for twelve years. I applied to many but could not get relief, all agreeing that I was in a deep decay, and that there was no help for me. On your coming to New-Haven I applied your Public Medicines, and ſoon found benefit, and in a few months, after twelve years illneſs, was reſtored to perfect health, and have continued ſo above fifteen months. NATHANIEL AGNOMALL, *living in New-Haven, in Connecticut.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FOR the benefit of others be it made public, that I, George Smith, *was afflicted with a conſumptive diſorder for a long time, which reduced me to ſo low a ſtate that I could ſcarce walk. I applied to ſeveral, ſome gave me medicines, and others ſaid it was in vain for me to apply, but hearing of the cures that Dr. YELDALL had done in that way, I at length applied to him, and greatly to the ſurpriſe of myſelf and neighbours, found myſelf recovered to health in a ſhort time, and am now as well as ever. As witneſs my hand,* GEORGE SMITH, *living in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SIR, As I think no cure has been more ſurpriſing or more ſpeedily compleated than that which you performed on my leg, I beg you may make it public, for the benefit of others labouring under the ſame calamity. I had been for twenty-two years labouring under dreadful ulcers in one of my legs. I applied to many able phyſicians, and found that all the medicines they applied were to no purpoſe; I was twice ſalivated, but without ſucceſs. I applied your medicines very early this ſpring, and in a few weeks my leg was healed, and I am now as ſound, and can do buſineſs as well as any perſon whatever. As witneſs my hand, JOHN CAMPBELL, *Eveſham, Burlington County.*

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